



SATURDAY, Mar. 5, 1881.

## Editorial Correspondence.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 28th, 1881.  
ED. REPUBLICAN.—I thought my letter of last week would be the last that I should write from Montgomery, but on reflection I will drop you another short one.

The Railroad Commission bill passed both Houses some days ago. By its terms Gov. Cobb was to send in nine names from which the Senate should select three. This he did, and among the names sent in was that of Capt. James Crook, of Calhoun. This in itself was a high compliment to Mr. Crook, for the aspirants for nomination were numerous and from the ranks of distinguished men of the State from all sections. Saturday the Senate elected Capt. Walter L. Biagg as President of the Commission and to-day the same body of men elected the two associate Commissioners. The fortunate two out of the six nominated for Associate Commissioners are Capt. James Crook and Mr. Charley Ball, formerly Sun's, of the Ala., and Great Southern Railroad. It may be a matter of pride to Calhounites that Capt. Crook ran ahead of any man that was elected on the Commission, and went in easily on the first ballot. Those of us here from Calhoun gave him an undivided and hearty support. His splendid race was a surprise even to his friends. When it is known that he was selected first from a list embracing the names of such distinguished men as Levi W. Lawler, S. S. Scott, Chas. P. Ball, McKee Gould and F. B. Clark, Sr., of Mobile, the compliment is still more striking and flattering to him. Gen. Pettus remarked to-day, in my hearing, to a group of Senators that "Calhoun was the best organized county in the State both inside and outside." This is true to a great extent and will account in a measure for the success of her sons in political life. Whatever may be our differences of opinion at home, Calhoun always acts as a unit in outside political gatherings. We never carry our family quarrels outside our county and be it said to the credit of our county, we have very few family quarrels to carry. No man has attempted the political leadership of the people of Calhoun and the consequence is we have no political bickerings and but one party. In unity there is strength, and my hope is that this unity so long and happily preserved in Calhoun may continue and that no man will ever be found who will attempt the impractical feat of building up a personal following in the county that shall assume the airs of a party and attempt to dictate to the people of the county in matters political. If such should ever be the case, we will be found ready to resist such pretensions, and then will come dissection, and Calhoun will find herself short of her strength as a political power in the State. The salary of the President of the Commission is \$3500 and that of each of the two Associate Commissioners \$3000. By the terms of the bill the three Commissioners are declared to be State officers and they are paid their salaries out of the State treasury, but the money for this purpose comes out of the railroads by the terms of another bill which lays a tax on them sufficient to raise this amount. The people in reality do not pay the expenses of the Commission. The bill as it finally passed is made up of two Senate bills and the House Commission bill. It provides that one Road may run its cars over the track of any other Road in the State for just compensation. This is designed to give short line and weak Roads a chance against the long line Monopolies and prevent them from being crushed out by their more powerful competitors. It also provides that Railroad officials shall post at every depot along their respective lines their tariff of rates, general and special, and makes it a misdemeanor for them to charge more freight than the terius set forth in such tariff of rates and also provides against any flanking of the law by making it a misdemeanor for any railroad to add any rebate to any individual or corporation and provides further that any person accepting such rebate shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The Railroad Commission is clothed with only limited powers. They may fix rates that are fair and just, and the railroads will accede to the request of the Commissioners for fear of future legislation of a more positive character. In all controversies between the railroad and people right of appeal to the jury is well preserved.

The bill designed to alleviate the condition of the paupers of Calhoun has passed both Houses.

The school law as reported from the joint committee on education was laid on the table in the House, but some amendments to the school law will be made by separate bills. The Senate yesterday passed a House bill fixing three grades of teachers of public schools and providing that they shall only teach where they have a certificate from the County board of examiners; and provides that no certificate shall be granted to an applicant who does not answer 70 per cent of the questions asked by the Board. A bill has passed both Houses appropriating fifteen thousand dollars for the benefit of Confederate soldiers who have been permanently disabled in the war. This is perhaps the last bill of this character that will pass the Legislature. The next bill of this character will probably be passed for the benefit of the widows and orphans of dead Confederate soldiers. The State has done something for the men who lost an arm or a leg in the war, but she has never done anything for the families of those who had their heads shot off or their hearts pierced by the bomb and bullet of the enemy. The Senate has just passed the House bill to allow solicitors to summon witnesses before Grand Jury in vacation. This is an important bill and will facilitate the administration of the law.

## TO THE HON. COURT OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF CALHOUN COUNTY ALABAMA.

The undersigned, County Treasurer of said county, herewith respectfully submits the following report, showing his receipts and disbursements as such Treasurer from August 28th, 1880, to February 14th, 1881:

J. J. SKELTON, County Treasurer,  
In Account with Calhoun County.

	Dr.	Cr.
August 23. To amt rec'd of J. L. Swan, late County Treasurer, Nov. 4, To amt rec'd of D. Z. Goodlett, T. C. on county Tax for 1880	\$3,924.09	324.00
" 11. To amt rec'd of J. L. Swan, late County Treasurer, Dec. 6, To amt rec'd of D. Z. Goodlett, Tax Collector, on county tax for 1880	196.20	219.00
Jan. 1, To amt rec'd of A. Woods Co. tax on license, for 4th quarter 1880	48.75	3,177.25
" 12, To amt rec'd of D. Z. Goodlett, T. C. on county tax for 1880	23.58	2,164.55
Feb. 3, To amt rec'd of D. Z. Goodlett, T. C. on county tax for 1881	185.10	185.10
By amt paid out on Registration and Elections	756.80	756.80
By amt paid out on Bridges	224.63	224.63
By amt paid out on Poor House and Paupers	29.60	29.60
By amt paid out on Inquests	86.50	86.50
By amt paid out on Roads	151.27	151.27
By amt paid out on Com. Court expenses & services	246.07	246.07
By amt paid out on Sheriff's expenses & services	1,213.15	1,213.15
By amt paid out on Circuit Court expenses	16.18	16.18
By amt paid out on Lunatics	66.55	66.55
By amt paid out on Jail and prisoners	326.16	326.16
By amt paid out on County Court	24.09	24.09
By amt paid out on Tax Books	50.00	50.00
By amt paid out on ex officio services of co. officers	175.00	175.00
By amt paid out on turn key services	13.00	13.00
By amt paid out on repairs of Court House	1.97	1.97
By amt paid out on special Juror claim	5.80	5.80
By amt Commissions on \$3,581.91 a 5 per cent	179.08	179.08
By amt to balance	5,376.53	5,376.53
Balances on hand in county treasury, \$5,376.53	\$9,137.42	\$9,137.42

J. J. SKELTON, County Treasurer,

In Account with Calhoun County on the Fine and Forfeiture Fund.

	Dr.	Cr.
August 28. To amt rec'd of J. L. Swan, late County Treasurer, To amt received on Justices' reports	\$126.45	87.55
To amt received of A. Woods, Judge of Probate	47.70	47.70
To amt received of G. B. Douthit, Circuit Court	288.80	288.80
To amt received of D. Z. Goodlett, T. C. on account of Tom Wright, constable for county on hire of Tom Wright, constable	2.50	2.50
By amount of claims paid and canceled	689.60	689.60
By amount of commissions on \$3,581.91 a 5 per cent	34.18	34.18
By amount to balance	73.92	73.92
Balances on hand in Treasury	\$800.00	\$803.00

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have carefully examined the foregoing report of J. J. Skelton, County Treasurer, showing the receipts and disbursements of the County for the time therein specified and find that the same is correct.

Given under our hands this 15th day of February, 1881  
J. J. SKELTON, Co. Treasurer  
A. WOODS, Judge of Probate  
W. C. SCARBROUGH,  
S. S. LOVE,  
T. D. RYAN,  
JOHN D. MCGOWICK,  
County Commissioners.

mar5-11

To day is the last day of the session and the struggle for the floor on the part of Senators who want to get the bills in which they are specially interested is active and persistent. Many bills will fail because their friends cannot get them up. As I wrote last week Calhoun has got her proportionate share of local legislation. Every local bill affecting Calhoun county or her people that there was the remotest possibility of passing has gone through. The last bill of local nature affecting citizens of Calhoun that has passed is that for the relief of Martin & Clark. This bill has been signed by the Governor and is now a law. It appropriates \$375 to these gentlemen out of the State treasury to reimburse them for money paid out by them for the State on order of Gov. Houston. The bill has been before every Legislature for the past six years and it was only at this session that the Legislature recognized the justness of the claim and ordered it paid. Barling a bill included in a general House omnibus prohibition bill, Cleburne county has got all the local legislation she has asked. This bill may be brought up to day and passed, in which case Cleburne will have all she has asked. So much for the "twinsisters" of Northeast Alabama. They have both been well represented in the House and I have endeavored to look carefully after their interests in the Senate.

After giving you the professional and religious and social complexion of the present Legislature I will close. In the Senate there are 17 lawyers, 7 farmers, 3 merchants, 3 physicians, 1 editor, 1 minister, 1 teacher. In the Senate there are 10 Methodists, 9 Baptists, 5 Episcopalians, 2 Presbyterians and 1 Catholic, while 6 give no church. 14 are married, 4 are single and 2 are widowers.

In the House there are 27 lawyers, 6 physicians, 48 farmers, 4 teachers, 1 horticulturalist, 4 merchants, 1 druggist, 1 manufacturer, 1 blacksmith. The remainder gives no occupation. Of the Representatives 84 are married, 14 are single and 1 is marked "expected." The remainder will tell and the inference is that they are married men who are having a good time passing themselves as single gentlemen.

A. B. LEDBETTER,  
Tax Assessor Calhoun County.

mar5-1d

## NOTICE NO. 644.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

March 5th, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and has entered thereto on September 22d day of 1880, 1881, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court, at the county of Cleburne county, Ala., viz. John W. Williams, Id. No. 6616 for the S. W. corner of Sec. 22, T. 14 S. R. 12 E. and names the following as his witnesses to prove settlement and cultivation of the above described lands, viz. George F. Thompson, Alampus McCoy, Isma Bentley and James J. Ford, all of Rosewood, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

mar5-56

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Cahoon County,

To the Sheriff of Calhoun Co.—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon the following named citizens of said county, persons duly qualified, as Grand Jurors, to be and appear at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville on March 1, 1881, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., to serve as regular selected Grand Jurors for said county at the Spring Term, 1881, of the Circuit Court; the persons and citizens so named being good and lawful jurors, duly appointed as the State requires. Hersin fail not and have you then and there this writ, with your endorsement thereon.

Witness my hand this 26th day of January, A. D. 1881.

P. D. ROSS, Clerk

Circuit Court Calhoun Co., Ala.

No. Names Residence Occupat'n.

1 William Little Beat 6 Farmer

2 G. W. Eason 12 Farmer

3 W. T. Powers 2 Farmer

4 J. H. Haynes 5 Farmer

5 T. B. Cudworth 5 Farmer

6 Milton H. Harrison 14 Farmer

7 R. P. Bryant 6 Farmer

8 M. L. Henderson 5 Farmer

9 A. Loggin 7 Farmer

10 J. A. Person 3 Farmer

11 W. J. Elkins 6 Farmer

12 B. J. Haynie 4 Farmer

13 William L. Dale 8 Farmer

14 Joe J. Lattry 8 Farmer

15 R. G. McClellan 2 Farmer

16 Robt. D. Bradley 7 Farmer

17 N. J. Wilkison 5 Farmer

18 W. F. Wells 3 Farmer

19 M. T. Ledbetter 15 Farmer

20 H. C. Weaver 5 Farmer

21 S. L. Burgess 3 Farmer

22 A. T. Martin 11 Farmer

23 T. J. McAlley 2 Farmer

24 J. M. Poe 14 Farmer

P. D. ROSS, Clerk Cir. Court Calhoun Co., Ala.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

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## Another Old Citizen Gone.

Died on the night of the 26th ult. Mrs. Sarah Forney, in the 81st year of her age. Mrs. Forney was the mother of our honored Representative from this Congressional district, Mr. Wm. H. Forney. She had been conscious of her approaching dissolution for sometime and looked forward with the Christian's exultation until the summons of her departure should come. She, with her family, settled in Jacksonville in the fall of 1835. But few remain who were here at that time. Like autumn leaves, one by one "they have fallen to enrich mother earth."

The surviving relatives have our deepest sympathy in this sad hour to them.

Fine young mules for sale by Martin & Adams at their stable in Jacksonville, Ala.

The pupils in attendance at the Female Academy now number fifty-two, and in a few days will be augmented to fifty-five.

This is the season for planting Irish potatoes. We take pleasure in notifying the people that they can get them of Crow Bros. just as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in the place. Call and see.

Farmers would do well to call on Crow Bros. and try some of the new brands of guano sold by them as chemists say it is of the highest grade.

And now comes our clever young friends, the Hammond Bros. to the front with their politest bow, and informs the public that they too have the irrepressible Irish potato for sale as low as anybody. Go and see them—don't forget it.

**Fine Monumental Work.**  
Parties wishing Tombstones and Monuments in fine Italian or Vermont marble will find it to their interest to buy of Thomas & Denton, of Knoxville, Tenn. W. B. Fenton of the above firm will be South again in four or five weeks and parties wishing work can leave their address with Mr. Reavis, Proprietor of the hotel in Jacksonville, Ala., and he will call and show you designs when he comes. Or see Mr. J. Draper Sr. of Oxford, Ala., who is our authorized agent. March 5.—4\*

The Montgomery Adv. says: "It can be said to the credit of this General Assembly that its' equal for sobriety is yet to meet! During the entire session no member has appeared in either House under the influence of liquor."

## ANNISTON.

**ED. REPUBLICAN:**—Please give the following a place in your paper. I wish to put down a few things as regards our town. Beside the two furnaces, flouring mill, planing mill and blacksmith shops, &c., the new factory is now in operation. Tenement houses going up daily of a substantial character. The factory is a fine brick building, nicely finished and full of machineries of the first class; capacity about 8000 yards daily. John Loyd once owned the land on which the factory stands, and is now wearing a shirt wide from the first web woven and presented to him by the company. More anon. J. L.

## The Commissioners.

As will be seen by reference to the Senate proceedings, that body on yesterday completed the Board of Commissioners by the election of Col. Charles P. Ball of Montgomery, and Hon. James Crook of Calhoun. The former is known as one of the successful railroad men of the State, and is in the very prime of a vigorous manhood. His election, no doubt, will give universal satisfaction to the railroads interested, and of his selection no class of persons will have cause or inclination to complain.

The latter remark applies with equal force to Mr. Crook. He is well known as one of our clearest headed citizens, and being one of our largest, most successful and progressive planters, his election will be peculiarly acceptable to the agricultural interest of the State—in interest so largely dependent upon the proper management of our highways.

With Walter L. Bragg as President, Charles P. Ball and James Crook as associates, the planters, the railroads and the public generally, may rest satisfied that even handed justice will be dealt, and the law faithfully and honestly administered.—Montgomery Adv.

Bradstreet's Charleston correspondent writes: "That cotton factories will pay in the South can scarcely be doubted, when the manager is skillful and economical and the situation favorable. That the cotton to be sent to the mills to the mill, is proven by the fact that the cotton mill, now in operation in this State and Georgia, will pay from twelve to fifty per cent. dividends. Moreover, the whole of the capital invested in manufactures in this State is exempted from state, county and municipal taxation for ten years."

A large lot of boggans just received by Crow Bros. which they propose to sell cheap for cash.

## Obituary.

Entered into rest on the evening of the 26th Feb. 1831, Mrs. Sarah Forney, widow of Jacob Forney whom she married at Lincoln N. C., the place of her nativity. She was the oldest child of Daniel and Barbara Duke and was born Sept. 17 1800 where in the course of life and its sad vicissitude she has wept over the grave of a kind husband; the loss in battle of a brave boy and the lingering decay of her eldest child. But in every event of life whether grave or gay—and God had also blessed her in many things—her was the same "meek and quiet spirit." Her very presence by the sick, in hours of anguish, brought with it a halo of restfulness and repose. An unassuming faith in Christ, a sweet childlike humility—upon these graces was her life constructed. And now that she is gone, purified by much late bodily suffering, in the ripeness of her years and in the beauty and sanctity of her good example, leaving all—children, children's children, kinsmen and friends the memory of a useful godly life, a sweet humility and lovely womanhood.

"Here is no place for tears, nothing to wail. Or knock the breast; no weakness no contempt Dispraise or blame; nothing but we'll and fair. And what may quiet us is a death so peaceful."

D.

## Oh, What A Cough!

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shatto's Cure will cure your Cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year—it relieves Cough and Whooping Cough at once. Mothers do not care to be without it. For lame Back, Side or Chest use Shatto's Poultice Plaster. Sold by Borden & Co., Jacksonville, Ala.

## Dyspepsia &amp; Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of this distressing complaint? Go and speak to us at our store and get a bottle of Shatto's Vitalizer, every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by Borden & Co., Jacksonville, Ala.

We have a speedy and positive cure for Cough, Dyspepsia, Cancer mouth and Head Ache, in SHATTO'S GATTARRE MEDICINE. A nasal Inje tor fits with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50cts. Sold by Borden & Co., Jacksonville, Ala., Jan 29, 1831.

The lonely vigils of the night are terrible, especially by the bedside of sick, and it is just the thing to cure their coughs, colds, gripes, &c. Price 50c. For sale by Borden & Co., Jacksonville, Ala.

You may not believe it, but try it and you will be convinced that Pratige or Taber's Vegetable Liver Powder is the best medicine in the world to regulate the stomach and liver. Price 50cts. For sale by Borden & Co., Jacksonville, Ala.

HARRIET HOME-TALK: A hunter in the southern part of this country since coon-skins have been a good price, has adopted a novel way of catching them. He puts small piles of meal about on the ground, and since it has been thawing through the day and freezing at night, the coons while eating the meal have their tails frozen to the ground. The hunter then goes around the meal piles the next morning and finds the coons frozen fast; he then sears them until they slip out of their skins.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County. In Probate Court for said county, Special Term, Feb. 19th 1831.

This day came George W. Loyd administrator of the estate of Joseph Loyd deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a partial settlement of said estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 15th day of March 1831, be and the same is hereby appointed the day upon which to examine and pass upon said accounts and make said settlement; and that notice thereof be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a new paper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons interested, to be and appear at my office, the Court House of said county, on said 15th day of March, A. D. 1832, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

The Courier as a Medium for Advertising.

As Rome is a Cotton Market the amount of trade done in this great staple may be taken as a fair criterion by which to estimate the amount of business other branches.

The following accurate statistics are obtained from Mr. B. F. Hall, Clerk of the Cotton Exchange. The following are the total receipts for the years named, the cotton year ending September 1st:

In 1873, 12,000 bales; 1874, 26,000 bales;

1875, 27,000 bales; 1876, 32,000 bales;

1877, 33,500 bales; 1878, 45,000 bales;

1879, 62,000 bales; 1880, 86,000 bales.

The receipts for the year ending September 1st, 1881 will be about 110,000 bales.

For the last three years the average price, taking the good, bad and indifferent all into the count, has been \$3.22 per bale.

The amount of money actually paid out in Rome, for Cotton, for the following years was: for 1878, \$2,410,500; for 1879 \$3,113,640; for 1880, \$4,316,920; for 1881 it will be about \$5,521,200.

The Courier as a Medium for Advertising.

The Weekly Courier was established in 1843, and purchased by the present proprietor January 1, 1855. It has been published continuously by him ever since, except it was suspended 15 months by the war. It was the last paper in North Georgia to suspend publication during the war and the first to resume after its close.

The Tri-Weekly Courier was published successfully over twenty-one years previous February 1st, 1881, when it was succeeded by the Daily Courier.

The Daily Courier is the only paper in the State, North of Atlanta, that takes the press dispatches, and is, in every respect first-class.

The following papers have been consolidated with the Courier at the offices named, viz.: Southern Statesman, published at Calhoun, March 27th, 1857; Georgia Patriot, Cedartown, January 27th, 1858; Chattanooga Advertiser, Sommerville, January 1st, 1874; Rome Commercial, Daily and Weekly, Rome, April 12th, 1870.

Crow Bros. have just received a large lot of Spring goods, No.

sions, etc., which they invite the ladies to call and examine.

A lady, well known to Marion society, had her political tenets attacked recently at a dinner table in Chicago. After a lively war of words, in which the respective merits of the Northern and Southern women were discussed, the hostess remarked, "Surely, Miss C., you cannot deny that the Pilgrim mothers had greater powers of endurance than those Southern women." "Yes," replied Miss C., "I admit that argument to be unanswerable. The Pilgrim mothers must have had great powers of endurance to have endured the Pilgrim fathers."

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

## CHEAP CASH STORE.

## J. D. HAMMOND'S SONS

Are offering their entire stock of MEN'S WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S SHOES at largely reduced prices.

## Just Received

a new and well selected stock of DOMESTICS.

## PRINTS,

## PLAIDS,

## JEANS, Etc Etc.

Also, at extremely low prices a large as-

sortment of WHITE GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

DRESS GOODS,

HOSES,

CRAVATS,

RIBBONS, SOAP,

PERFUMERY,

FURNISHING GOODS.

Special Bargains

In Winter Clothing, Blankets, Woolens, Flannels, Lady's Shawls and Trimmed Hats.

## Town Creek Flour,

Coffee, Sugar,

Teas, Rice,

Pearl Grits,

Lard, Hams,

Bacon, Fish,

and a full line of Confectionaries, Parung Implements, &c., always on hand.

We invite you to call, and see, and price before purchasing elsewhere.

Highest market price paid for country produce.

Parties will please call at our Store for prices and terms for

## The Best of All.

Soluble Pacific Guano and Acid Phosphate during J. D. Hammond's absence.

Respectfully,

J. D. HAMMOND'S SONS.

Feb 5 1881.

SILVERSMITHING.

I announce to the citizens of Calhoun and adjoining counties, that I have located in Jacksonville for the purpose of conducting a silversmithing business.

Work to be done on reasonable terms.

Satisfaction guaranteed. English watches and Calendar clocks a specialty. I have

had seventeen years experience as a practical workman in the profession.

Send calls from all. Call and see me. Places of business at the hotel. Respectfully,

E. S. BURGNER.

NOTICE is hereby given that an election will be held in Jacksonville on the 29th day of March, 1881, for Major and five Aldermen for the town of Jacksonville.

W. W. WOODWARD, Mayor.

The following named persons are appointed to act as managers: Dr. J. D. Arnold, Jas. A. Jones, Melville Carpenter, Clerks: R. T. Arnold, Walter Hammon.

Returning Officer: S. J. Crook.

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#### Nevada's First Nugget.

Nevada's first nugget was mined with a butcher's knife. John Orr started across the plains in 1849. The roads were bad, the weather was worse, and he was obliged to remain through the winter at Salt Lake. In April he resumed his journey. He had a partner named Nick Kelly, after whom Kelly's Ravine is named, and in the party was William Prouse, now living in Nub City, about forty miles southeast of Salt Lake. Prouse had worked in mines before gold was discovered in Coloma, and was a good prospector. One day the train stopped on the edge of what is now known as Gold Canyon, near the Carson River, to let the animals feed on some bunch grass found growing among some sage brush. Prouse at noon took a milk pan, and going down to the gulch, began washing dirt. In a few minutes getting dirt to the value of a few cents, Orr then named the place Gold Canyon. The train soon after resumed travel, going to the head of the Carson Valley. There they met a party of seven, who had left the train at the sink of the Humboldt, intending to go in advance to California and select good locations for the remainder of the party. They had been unable to cross the country, and had been caught in the snow in the mountains four or five days, unable to find the divide to Hangtown. A stay in Carson or three weeks followed, when Orr, Kelly and several others returned to Gold Canyon, and resumed prospecting. Kelly and Orr went up the canyon until a little fork was reached, when work was begun. The party had few tools, and Orr had nothing but a knife. While Kelly was working he noticed a very narrow place at the fork, where the water barely covered a small slate rock. Idly he examined it, and noticing a small crevice drove the knife into it breaking out a piece. The water washing away the underlying dirt he recovered a gold nugget where the rock had covered it. It was quickly removed, and found to weigh \$8.25. This was on the first of June, 1850.

#### The Home of Mark Twain.

A late writer to the Burlington Hawkeye, thus writes about the home of Mark Twain. "The pleasantest view I had of the city of Hartford, was from the cosy fireside in that wonderful home of Mr. Clemens, who was my host during my stay in that City. I am not a man addicted to cold weather. I am not sufficiently 'British' to wander through December and January in a short check coat and no under. I am given to much wrapping up when I do go out in the snow, and to very little going out in the snow at all. I begin to shiver with the first frost, and keep it up until the following April. And so when I can sit down before a bright wood fire, and burn up cigars while somebody entertains me, I love the icy winter."

"I think I have never been in a home more beautifully homelike than this palace of the king of humorists. The surroundings of the house are beautiful, and its quaint architecture, broad East Indian porticos, and Greek patterns in mosaic in the red brick walls attract and charm the attention and good taste of the passer-by, for the house, inside and out, is the perfection of exquisite taste and harmony. But with all its architectural beauty and originality, the elegance of its interior finish and decorations, the greatest charm about the house is the atmosphere of 'homeliness' that pervades it. Charmingly as he can entertain thousands of people at a time from the platform, Mr. Clemens is even a more perfect entertainer in his home. The brightness and best sides of his nature shine out at his fireside. The humor and drollery that sparkle in his conversation is as utterly unaffected and natural as sunlight. Indeed, I don't believe he knows or thinks that most of his talk before the sparkling fire, up in the pleasant retirement of his library-room study, is marketable merchandise, worth so much a page to the publishers, but it is. And it is not all drollery and humor. He is so earnest that his earnestness charms you fully as much as his brighter flashes, and once in a while there is in his voice an inflection of wonderful pathos, so touched with melancholy that you look into the kind, earnest eyes to see what thought has touched his voice. And he has a heart as big as his body; I believe there does not live a man more thoroughly unselfish and self-forgetting. Two little girls and a boy baby, bright-eyed good-tempered, with a full head of hair as brown as his father's, assist Mrs. Clemens to fill the heart of the reigning humorist, and they do it most completely. Personally Mr. Clemens is perhaps a little above the medium height, of good symmetrical physique, brown hair, scarcely touched with gray, that curls over a high, white forehead; friendship in his eyes, hearty cordiality in the grasp of a well-shaped white hand, strong enough and heavy enough to be a manly hand; his age is 40 something, and he looks 35; in the evening after the lamps are lighted his face has a wonderful boyish look, and he loves a good cigar even better than Grant does."

#### Protect Your Lamp Chimneys.

Place your tumblers, chimneys, or vessels which you desire to keep from cracking in a pot filled with cold water; add a little cooking salt; allow the mixture to boil well over a fire, and then to cool slowly. Glass treated in this way is said not to crack, even if exposed to very sudden changes of temperature. Chimneys are said to become very durable by this process, which may also be extended to crockery, stoneware, porcelain, etc.

A LITTLE girl seeing two love birds billing and cooing, was told that they were making love. "Why don't they marry?" she asked; "then they would not make love any more."

#### AGRICULTURE.

GRAFTING VINES.—A correspondent cuts his scions from last year's growth, in February, leaving them long, enough to include three or four buds, and keeps them in a dormant state until the vines to be grafted are well started to grow—say, in April or May. Then remove the earth from the vines down to or near the first roots; then cut off all the old, loose bark, and saw off from one to three inches above the first roots. With a saw make one, two or three straight cuts down into the stump. If the stump is small only make one cut in it, and if the vines are large they will admit of two scions, one each side of the stump. With a sharp knife trim the saw cuts out the proper shape for a wedge graft. Trim the scion to fit accurately, leaving a small shoulder on each side of the scion; then insert in the stump, being sure to push it down to the shoulder, and also make a connection with the bark of the scion and the old stock. Cut the scion down to two buds. When finished, fill up with fine dirt level with the top of the ground, leaving one bud of each scion uncovered. Drive a stake as near as possible without disturbing the grafts. The stake should be as high as it is desirable to grow the vine, and before the grafts have grown large enough to bear over on the ground, tie them to the stake, keeping the sprouts bared off during the first and second years. When the grafts are one year old—say in January or February—prune out to one or two grafts. This process, with such other necessary treatment as any fruit grower will observe from time to time, will ensure a crop of fruit the second season after grafting. He digs up all the stumps that fail to grow grafts, as it is useless to try to graft them over.

HOW CALIFORNIA FIELDS ARE PLOWED.—The fields are plowed with what they call gang plows, which are simply four, six or eight plow shares fastened to a stout frame of wood. In the lighter soil eight horses draw a seven gang plow, and one such team is counted on to put in 640 acres of wheat in the sowing season, or from eight to ten acres per day. Capt. Grey, near Merced, has put in this season 4,000 acres with five such teams—his own land, his own teams. A seed sower is fastened in front of the plow. The plow has no handles, and the plowman is, in fact, only the driver: he guides the team; the plows do their own work. It is easy work, and a smart boy, if his legs are equal to the walk, is as good a plowman as anybody—it is the team turns the corners, and the plow is not handled at all. On the heavier soil the process is somewhat different. An eight horse team moves a four gang plow, and gets over about six acres per day. The seed is then sown by a machine which scatters it forty feet, and sows from seventy-five to one hundred acres in a day, and the ground is then harrowed and cross-harrowed.

CURING HAMS.—The season is now with us when our good farmers cure ham and other parts of the hog for use at a future date. A writer who has had some experience says: "It is well known that the Westphalia hams are held in higher repute than others. This superiority is owing not to anything particular in the flesh of the pork but to the manner of curing. These hams are smoked in upper stories of buildings, and the smoke, which is made from the chips of oak or maple, is conveyed by means of tubes from the cellar to the room containing the hams. By thus having a long space to pass through the vapor which the smoke generally holds is deposited, and the hams are perfectly dry and cool during the process. The great defect in smoking, is placing the meat too near the fire, and the smokehouse is often too tight; the consequence is that the meat kept damp, only drying or rather hardening on the surface." If any of farmers have a sun-kitchen that could be arranged so as to give a cool, dry smoke to their meat, the above suggestion appears to be one that would bring with it good results.

HORSES, if well fed, feel bright and lively in winter, and the young are, for this very reason, more easily trained than when the weather and running at pasture makes them dull. Whenever horses are used so as to warm them up at all, blanket them as soon as they stand still, if only for two or three minutes, those two or three minutes are sometimes enough to give a chill, which may end in pneumonia, or other serious troubles. Grooming saves feed, and also promotes health in horses, and should never be neglected. It will probably pay even to groom boarding horses, and it will certainly pay the owners to stipulate that their horses should be groomed daily. Blankets except mere "dusters," are worse than useless in stables; they make the horse tender, and more likely to take cold when brought in hot. Liter very frequently if you have the material, straw, leaves swamp hay, etc.

A North Carolina Industry.—During recent years the collection of medicinal and other plants has become a large and profitable industry in North Carolina. The trade centers at Statesville, where an enterprising firm have established one of the largest botanical depots in the world. Their stock comprises 1,700 varieties of roots, herbs, barks, seeds, flowers, and mosses, and all sorts of plants for herbariums, some of peculiar to the flora of the State, and others found more abundantly there than elsewhere. The quantities now on hand vary from 50 to 35,000 pounds of each kind. They pay the collectors either in cash or goods, and just year they disposed in this way of \$40,000 worth of merchandise. Their warehouses have 270,000 square feet of flooring, which will give an idea of their capacity for storage of the products they are collecting from all quarters. Their shipment last year amounted to 1,800,000 pounds. The collectors are largely Cherokees.

FLAX-SEED TEA.—Put two table-spoonfuls whole flax seed in a pint of boiling water, let it boil fifteen minutes, cut up one lemon and put in a pitcher with two table-spoonfuls of sugar, strain the tea boiling hot through a wire strained into the pitcher and stir together. Good for a cough and sore throat.

CORN BREAD.—One quart flour, one quart Indian meal, one quart sour milk, one teacup molasses, one tea-spoon salt. Dissolve two teaspoons saleratus in the milk; mix together all the ingredients well and bake one hour in a good oven.

GEOLoGICAL explorations have shown the probability that Russia contains beds of phosphate of lime of sufficient extent to supply Europe for an indefinite period.

SOUND travels at the rate of 1142 feet per second in the air, 4890 in the water, 11,000 in cast iron, 17,000 in steel, and 19,000 in glass.

In turning into ice, water expands or swells, that is, any given quantity of water makes a larger amount of ice, and the ice is therefore lighter than the water, and this is the reason why it floats in water.

#### DOMESTIC.

HOW TO UTILIZE BITS OF MEAT.—Mr. Delmonico, talking about entrees, says that Americans ought to copy the French method of utilizing small bits of raw meats and fowls, and of re-cooking all kinds of cold joints and pieces of cooked meat which remain, day by day from every dinner in almost every family. The success of such dishes depends mainly upon the sauce, which is best made from broths. The following is his receipt for a favorite sauce: "Take one ounce of ham or bacon, cut it up in small pieces, and fry it in hot fat. Add an onion or carrot, cut up, thicken with flour, then add a pint or quart of broth, according to quantity desired; season with pepper and salt, or any spice or herb that is relished (better, without the spice,) and let simmer for an hour, skim carefully and strain. A wineglass of any wine may be added if liked." Cold roast or broiled beef or mutton may be cut into small squares fried brown in butter, and then gently stewed in the sauce above described.

APPLE MERINGUE PIE.—Stew and sweeten juicy apples when you have pared and sliced them; mash smooth and season with nutmeg and some lemon peel with them and remove when cold; fill your pans and bake till done; spread over the apples a thick meringue, made by whipping to a stiff froth the whites of three eggs for each pie, sweetening with a tablespoonful of powdered sugar for each egg; flavor this with rose or vanilla; beat until it will stand alone and cover the pie three-quarters of an inch thick. Set back in the oven until the meringue is well set. Should it color too darkly sift powdered sugar over it when cool; eat cold. Peaches are even more delicious when used in the same manner.

USE OF WOOLEN CLOTHING.—Professor Jaeger of Stuttgart recommends the use of woolen clothing both in summer and winter, and has invented a sort of normal dress by which he claims the accumulation of fat and water in the system can be prevented. This normal clothing has two essential properties: 1. It consists exclusively of wool, avoiding all materials woven from plant fibre (cotton or linen). 2. It makes a strong point of keeping warm the middle line of the front of the body. But the principal peculiarity of this clothing is the exclusive use of sheep's wool, even avoiding pocket and other linings of cotton.

FRANC PICKLE.—One hundred green cucumbers, 1 peck green tomatoes, 1 head cabbage, 1 dozen green peppers, 1/2 peck onions. Chop all very fine; add a pint of salt, and let it stand in a wooden bowl until morning. Then drain off the juice and put into a porcelain kettle; cover with good vinegar, and add 2 pounds brown sugar, 1/2 pound mustard seed, 2 ounces celery seed, cloves, mace, allspice, cinnamon, a tea-spoonful each; salt to taste. Boil until tender, but not longer; put in air-tight jars.

TO MAKE PAINT FOR ONE CENT A POUND.—To one gallon of soft hot water add four pounds of sulphate of zinc, (crude). Let it dissolve perfectly, and a sediment will settle at the bottom. Turn the clear solution into another vessel. To one gallon of paint (lead and oil) mix one gallon of the compound. Stir it into the paint slowly for ten or fifteen minutes, and the compound and paint will perfectly combine. If too thick, thin with turpentine. This recipe has been sold to painters as high as \$100 for the privilege to use the same in their business.

BLACKING.—Any one may make his own oil past blacking by the following trust worthy recipe: Molasses, 1 pound; ivory black, one-half pounds; sweet oil, two ounces. Rub together in a mortar till all the ingredients form a perfectly smooth mixture; then add the juice of one lemon, or about a wine-glass of strong vinegar, and thoroughly incorporate with just enough water added slowly to gain a required consistency.

A FOUND a quarter of oatmeal will supply as much nitrogen and almost as much fat to the body as one pound of uncooked meat of ordinary quality. A man gets three times as much nourishment at the same cost in oatmeal as he does in meat.

OH, no, you won't. Just head 'em up and send 'em to some charitable institution, and no one will know but what they froze while en route. It is a golden opportunity you should not neglect."

A CERTAIN young man brought his affianced down from the country to see the sights. One day while they were passing a confectioner's swain noticed in the window a placard bearing the announcement, "Ice-cream—One dollar, per gal." "Well," said the young man as he walked into the saloon, "that's pretty steep price to charge for one gal, but Maria, I'll see you through, no matter what it costs. Here's a dollar walter; ice-cream for the gal!"

"WHAT luck did you have fishing, Breckinridge?" asked a Galveston Texas, gentleman of a well-known impetuous character who owes everybody. "Splendid! While I was out on the wharf, twenty men with bills called at my house to collect money."

GUS (to Frank, who is chafing him by his thin legs)—"My dear fellow we can't all be eart horses. Usefulness isn't everything, you know, and there must be a few thoroughbreds here and there, if only for the sake of ornament!"

A FOY mother said to her little son: "Tommy, my dear, I am going to give you a little companion soon; which would you prefer, a little boy or a little girl?" "Well, mother," replied Tommy, "if it is all the same to you, I would rather have a little donkey."

A LITTLE baby is very ill, Charlie; I am afraid he will die." "Well, if he does, mamma, he won't go to the bad place." "Why, Charlie, how can you know that?" "Oh, I know he can't; mamma; he's got no teeth to gnash."

A PRECOCIOUS boy of six years, listening wearily to a long winded tale, related by a prosy relative, took advantage of a short pause to say, slyly: "I wish that story had been brought out in numbers!"

JACK (aged four years taking a walk) "What becomes of people when they die?" Mamma. "They turn into dust, dear." Jack: "What a lot of people there must be on this road, then!"

"My darling," he instantly whispers vainly at tempting to seize her hand, "do you know that I love you madly?" "Oh, yes," she says, "any fool could tell that."

GIRL (yawning over lessons) "I'm so tired; I should like to go to sleep." Boy: "I'll tell you what to do then: Get up early to-morrow and have a good sleep before breakfast."

MAMMA: "And David was able to kill that great big man Goliath because God helped him." Harry (aged six) "Well, I don't call that fair, mamma, that's two to one."

A LITTLE girl, aged five years, going to bed one night, and kneeling down to say her prayers, said: "Oh, mamma, may I only say amen-to-night?" I'm sorry."

LITTLE boys out skating forget that frozen ponds and rivers must have holes. Many families have lost a pair of skates and a little boy through ignorance and a hole in the ice.

TOTTIE: "I wonder why dolls are always girls, Tom?" Tom: "Because boys hate being made babies of."

#### TUMOROUS.

If humanity continues as gullible as it has shown itself in the last few years, we shall advocate a new kind of school primer in order that people may learn in their childhood what you can't beat into some of them with a triple hammer, even when they are old enough to go to Congress.

One lesson we should advocate having fixed up something after this style: "What is this three-card monte?" "It is a bad, bad game." "Who plays three-card monte?" "One man who looks like a philosopher." "Can two play this game?" "Yes my child. Even four can play at this game."

"What does the fourth man do?" "He gets left, my child. He gets badly left. He loses all his money. He pulls his hair and uses wicked words."

"Then the fourth man is an ass for playing."

SCHOOLMASTER: "Noah had three sons—Shen, Ham and Japhet; now answer me, who was the father of these gentlemen?" (Boys silent.) "You cannot tell?" Well, now, let's try again. You know Mr. Sparkes, who lives over the way?"

Boys: "Will Sparkes?"

Mister: "Yes, surely. Well, then, Mr. Sparkes has got three boys—John and Bill. Now who is the father of those boys? You know them very well."

Boys: "Mr. Sparkes."

Mister: "Very good—very good. Boys, indeed; that is quite right. Now them, Noah had three sons—Shen, Ham and Japhet. Who?"

Boys (in a hurry): "Mr. Sparkes."

A HEARTLESS man on West Hill, the father of a family, a taxpayer and a member of the church, who ought to know better, did a mean thing last Sunday night. His daughter and the particular young man came home from church, and of course "he" just dropped in for one moment, and when the young people entered the parlor the gas was turned up, and there, on the back of the big rocking chair they read a startling placard, "Two in one, you can't." And the young man said he always did hate mathematics.

THEY were in the front parlor, when all but them had gone to bed, and she had her head sweetly nestled on his shirt-front, with the top button of his vest just hitting her ear, when suddenly she started up and snuffed the ate as a warhorse snuff the batch from afar off. Then her delicate nose held close to his mustache and she demanded of him whether he got that perfume from "He" grew red in the face and stammered when he explained that the carburet put the perfume in his mustache. His way of telling it roused all her suspitions, and now the rest of your life how a gallon of water could have collected at that one point for your benefit.

Some men can close a burst in a lead pipe by the use of a hammer. You can't, and so you must crawl out for rags, crawl in to wind them over the spot, yell for string, whoop for the water to be shut off and crawl out with icicles hanging to your ears and raging desire in your heart to shed blood. And yet, when you come to shake your fist under the plumber's nose and offer to lick him for two cents, he kindly replies:

"Burst in the pipe, eh? Well I'll have a man there the first thing next week."

A Great Enterprise.

The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company is one of Rochester's greatest business enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having from their intrinsic value found their way into almost every household in the land.—Graphic.

Numerous collections of rain from various parts of England, examined by Professor R. A. Smith, show that rain collected at sea contains salt and sulphates after a time crystallize out, the latter being in larger proportion to the former than in sea water. Passing inland, the sulphates gradually increase, probably by the oxidation in the air of the sulphurized hydrogen escaping from decaying organic matter. In the cities and manufactories or their vicinity the increase is still more marked, owing to the combustion of coal containing sulphur. If the sulphuric acid increases more rapidly than the ammonia the rain becomes acid.

VEGETINE does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

In San Salvador more than 600 shocks of earthquake were felt during the last ten days of 1879. They were the severest December 28th, in the vicinity of Lake Ilopango, where one shock broke the network of cracks, opened new springs, increased the rivulets to ten times their usual volume, muddied the waters of the lake and rolled hundreds of thousands of tons of rocks down the steep hills. As a sequel to these disturbances, a volcano arose on the 21st and 22d, and now remains as a volcanic island of five acres in extent.

English skaters are now trying a new skating surface, called "crystal ice." It is solid at all atmospheric temperatures. It consists chiefly of a mixture of carbonate and sulphate of soda, which skates glide with as little friction as upon ordinary ice. When the surface becomes worn and rough, it is readily smoothed by a special steaming apparatus. A floor of this material will last many years at slight expense.

Those who use Caroline, as now improved and perfected, the great petroleum hair renewer, are always distinguished by the beautiful soft texture of the hair produced by the use of that most exquisite of all toilet preparations.

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Probate office

Probate Court file

# Jacksonville

# Republican.

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VOLUME XII.

THE REPUBLICAN.

DEPT. AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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L. W. GRANT.

Terms of Subscription:

per year in advance..... \$5.00

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# The Republican.

SATURDAY, Mar. 12, 1861.

Garfield's new cabinet was a surprise to the country with the exception of Blaine. Blaine is Secretary of State; Senator Windom is Secretary of the Treasury; Gen. McVeagh of Pennsylvania is Attorney General; Rolt, Lincoln, son of ex-President Lincoln, is Secretary of War; Senator Kirkwood is Secretary of the Interior; Mr. Hunt of Louisiana is Secretary of the Navy; Mr. James is old postmaster of New York city; Postmaster General. The Senate has confirmed all these nominations.

Garfield fore-holds a liberal and enlightened policy toward the South. He has more grit than Hays and will be better able to stand up against the stalwart wing of the Republican party, if he undertakes to be the friend of the South equally with all sections of the Union.

Men who were materially disabled by wounds received in the war, and who were residents of this State at the time they enlisted and at the time of the passage of the Act, can now draw some money as well as men with one leg or arm. The Probate Judge has the blanks and can make out applications. The Legislature appropriated fifteen thousand dollars for the relief of maimed Confederate soldiers.

About 1425 bills were introduced in both Houses during the recent session of Legislature. Only 343 of these became laws, leaving 1076 that died in committee or were defeated in a vote. There are in the Senate and House 133 members. Divide 343 by 133 and the result would be a little over two and a half bills to each man. About one half of the 343 bills mentioned above were local bills. This would give an average of about one and a fourth local bill to each man. Calhoun got eleven or twelve local bills; showing that she got largely above her proportionate share of local legislation.

We see from the dispatches of the 9th inst that a delegation of Alabama Republicans are in Washington—looking out for places, of course. Among this crowd we learn that Stroback and set have a place, and that their design is to oust Pelham J. Anderson, the present Register of the Land Office, at Montgomery, to make room for some part of the Stroback wing of the Republican party in Alabama. We hope the new Administration will not be moved by any consideration to make such a change. It would be a calamity on the people of Alabama. Mr. Anderson has been for twelve years Register of the Land Office and has given entire satisfaction. He is known to be a Republican, but at the same time is known to be a gentleman of the strictest integrity of character and thoroughly honest. He is accommodating to those who come in contact with him in the course of his official duties and has the good will of the people of his District. He is the right man in the right place and we hope that the Administration will not make the terrible mistake of turning him out for the sake of a man who is regarded with distrust and abhorrence by the people with whom he will have to deal. We hope our Senators at Washington will impress Gen. Garfield with the fact that the people of Alabama do not want to exchange Pelham Anderson for any of Stroback's crew or indeed any other Republican in the State. He is honest, capable and faithful, and no good reason can be assigned why any change should be made under the present Administration.

## The Railroad Commission Bill.

Our Legislature previous to adjournment enacted the Railroad Bill and established the Commission. The Commission in its character and powers is essentially similar to that of Massachusetts, which has been in operation a number of years and completely demonstrated its efficiency and expediency, rendering its enactment by our Legislature a matter of congratulation that we have secured such a wise and beneficent law. In all its details it is a most excellent statute and it equally protects the interests of the railroads and the people. Securing the roads in all their rights, franchises and privileges, and preventing unjust discrimination and exorbitant charges by the railroads on the public.

Hon. W. L. Bragg, formerly Chairman of the State Executive Committee and one of the ablest and most distinguished lawyers and constitutional jurists in the State, has been elected President of the Commission, and Mr. James Crook, one of the largest and most successful farmers in the State, and Mr. Chas. P. Ball, ex-President of the A. & C. R. and one of the best railroad men in the South, his associates. Under the management of these distinguished gentlemen every body will receive justice, and the enactment of this wise law should give perfect satisfaction to all parties interested.—*Olema Times*.

Although the number was not restored to the ballot by the last Legislature, the election law was changed in other respects. There is not so much foolishness about the size, rulings, figures &c. on the ballot. Inspectors of election must count the vote of an elector, notwithstanding any defect in form &c. of ballot, if they believe he has honestly cast his vote with no intention to defraud.

The Alabama Railroad Commission has organized and elected Mr. Martin Baldwin, or Montgomery, Secretary. It is said the applications for the position were nearly one hundred, and came from all portions of the State. The Commission will at once go to work, and we hope the people will speedily realize the benefits that are expected to flow from the railroad legislation of the recent session.

The Montgomery correspondent of the Selma Argus, whom we take to be Col. McKee, in the course of a long letter to that paper, has this to say about the Legislature:

"The session just closed has been a busy one. Never assembled in legislative halls more industrious or better behaved men than those now departing—many of them, also, forever—from the capitol. No other legislative body ever sat so many hours in the same number of days. The average of both houses, in appearance and capacity, was above that of the preceding legislature. I did not see a drunken senator or representative during the session. Mr. Hunt of Louisiana is Secretary of the Navy; Mr. James is old postmaster of New York city, is Postmaster General. The Senate has

confirmed all these nominations.

Many of the members were inexperienced in the ways of public life, and so many resisted the arts of the lobbyist and the seduction of the jobber, it is at once a matter of surprise and congratulation. The lobby was in greater force than I ever knew it before; and its industry would have done credit to the profession in States where it has been longer in vogue and is better developed. Lawyers, preachers, merchants and doctors swarmed in the rotundas of the capitol and lay in wait in the lobbies of the hotels, to charm the rural law-maker and lead him by pleasant paths to the work prepared for his hand, and the bill and the bottle, the prayer of the right and the oath of the blasphemous, and the bright smiles of lovely women and the brazen importunities of needy and greedy men, had their part in the play on which the curtain has gone down forever."

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

**Inauguration Fete—Festivities and Ceremonies—Immense Crowds—Brilliant Assemblages—An Omnium Gatherum of American Lions.**

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Mar. 7, 1861.

Washington has, during the last week, resembled Philadelphia during the gala days of 1876, when that city was *en fete* for the Centennial Exposition. Hundreds of thousands of flags, banners, pennants, and streamers, of every variety of color, size and shape have given to streets and avenues the appearance of a stupendous May fair. Members of military companies, from all parts of the union, representing in their uniforms a hundred different styles of martial costume, have given variety to the crowded street panorama while fair visitors from the cities, and their flowing country cousins, have no doubt convinced those who were not able to distinguish the transient from the permanent resident, that Washington abounds in beautiful women. The inaugural ceremonies were, in the main, successful. Such an array has not been seen in Washington since the legions of Grant and Sherman returned from the war, and the presence of Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, and other military celebrities, in full uniform, added no little to the splendor and spectacle, witnessed by at least two hundred thousand people from the side walks, windows, vast tiers of temporary seats, and other points of view along the line of march. But the climax of festivities, and its most successful feature, was the inaugural ball. The National Museum, just completed, and in which the inaugural ball was held, is a vast system of spacious, well ventilated, and perfectly heated halls; these halls are separated only by arched colonades, making practically one room, covering a space of three acres. The permanent floor is of mosaic tiling, but that a more perfect dancing surface might be had, this was covered by a thin smooth pine flooring, perfectly waxed and no ball room in the country could have presented a more perfect floor for the light balsamic toe. The *coupe de velo* from the balcony was splendidly enchanting. Members of foreign legations, with their numerous attaches, all in full court dress, army and naval officers, in the elegant and tasteful uniform of their rank and service; officers of volunteer organizations, from every part of the Union; and two thousand richly dressed ladies, all under a flood of electric light, made a scene of dazzling splendor that will never be forgotten by those who beheld it. Probably, on no former occasion has so many distinguished men assembled under one roof in the United States. A President and an ex-President were there; the Cabinet of yesterday and the Cabinet of to-day; Justices of the Supreme Court; Senators and Representatives in Congress; Generals Hancock, Sherman, Sheridan, James E. Johnston, and other celebrities of the late war were present; literati journalists, scientists, artists—in short, it seemed that almost every man of whom we read in this Hemisphere was in this brilliant assembly.

## The Alabama Convicts.

The most sensible thing we have seen emanate from the legislature so far is by odds the report of the committee raised to inquire into the condition and treatment of the convicts employed in mines and other industries. The committee did not visit all the farms on which they were employed, but saw enough to form a very fair estimate of the condition of this unfortunate class. We give their report, divested of all unimportant portions. At most of the places the convicts were treated humanely and well cared for, but there were exceptions, and these exceptions are a monumental disgrace to the fair name of the state, and the wisdom of its government, if a state which countenances such a convict system as is in operation in Alabama can be disgraced any further in that line, or an additional stain added to its escutcheon by this unjust, inhuman and contemptible policy. The report of this committee is sufficient reason in itself for a discontinuance of it, without any further argument on the subject.—*Fort Payne Journal*.

The following is what the Cincinnati Trade List think of those characters who are all the time complaining of their county papers and instead of helping to support them, send on for a large city paper, and thus help to sustain them: "A gentleman writes to us that his county paper is so poor that he has stopped it; therefore sends us three dollars for the Trade List. We repeat that we do not want subscribers on these terms. A man's county paper is worth the

world, if it is not it is his fault. If the county paper is properly encouraged it may be relied upon for information of more value to the people in whose interest it is issued than can be found in all the city papers in the United States. No man can afford to be without the paper that publishes the official advertisements of his county, the public sales, court news, and other intelligence. If the paper is poor the people are more at fault than the publisher for not giving it a liberal patronage. However poor the county paper may be, it is always worth more than it costs to those interested in the affairs of the county.

## Stumbling Blocks.

A Deacon of a country church who comes to the city on business and spends his evenings at the beer gardens and the theaters is a stumbling block.

Bog sinners who are in high life, and who are "too respectable to be dealt with by the church," and who "pay too well to be turned out," are stumbling blocks.

Persons who have been members of the church, but who have fallen from their first love to the extent of neglecting the church, avoiding the communion and hankering about saloons, race tracks and the like, are stumbling blocks.

Men who know their duty is to join the church and lead godly lives, but who contend themselves with acknowledging that this is their duty, who respect religion in others, and aigh for a perfect model of a christian, who point out the faults in "poor christians," and disdain to do some things that church people will do, but fail to come up to their own standard of righteousness, are stumbling blocks. All these are stumbling blocks.

## Glass Clothes.

The ingenuity that led to the manufacture of articles of clothing has been eclipsed, as similar articles are now made from glass. A up-town New York dry goods house has on exhibition a glass table cloth several feet square, of variegated colors, with ornamental border and fringed edges. The fabric is flexible, and only a little heavier than those woven of flax, while it is claimed that it can be washed and ironed like the ordinary table cloth. Glass has been spun and woven in Austria for some years, but it is a new under taking in this country. A prominent glass manufacturing firm of Pittsburg, Penn., recently engaged in the manufacturing of this brilliant substance into fabrics, which they claim are perfect, delicate and durable as the finest silk. A representative of this firm says that they can spin 250 fine threads each ten miles in length, in one minute. The weaving is done with an ordinary loom, but the process is more difficult and much more interesting than the spinning of cotton and other threads. "We can duplicate in glass any costume," said this gentleman, "and can make it just as brilliant in color, elaborate in finish, perfect in fit, and equal in its smallest details, even to the buttons on the original. The fabric is very strong, cannot be ripped or torn, and can be sold at a less price than linen, cotton, silk or other fabric. It is all so very warm, closely fitting, and comfortable, whether worn as dress, shawl, or other garment in ordinary clothing." Among the articles already manufactured of glass are beautiful leathers, which resemble those of the ostrich; towels, napkins and table clothes.

## High Farming.

What is it? Says one, "It is mere theoretical farming;" says another, "It is farming in accordance with some kind of untested new-fangled notions;" and says still another, "It is farming according to books written by men whose feet may never have pressed the newly turned soil of a farm." All wrong. High farming, if we give the term its correct meaning, is nothing more nor less than thorough cultivation, liberal manuring, bountiful crops, good stock, good feed, and paying profits therefrom. It is not strange that misconceptions have arisen in the minds of doubting farmers who have been eyewitnesses to some of the spread-eagle experiments of enthusiastic farmers, better supplied with money obtained in a business they know how to manage than with practical experience on the farm. Bountiful crops and paying profits of course are what all farmers who are depending on the farm for an income are striving to obtain; and every year as it passes is re-affirming the opinion that the profits are small and will grow "beautifully less" where high farming is not practiced.

Rome Courier: We had the pleasure of meeting Maj. Jno. M. Wyly, of Jacksonville, Ala., yesterday. He is the traveling freight agent of the S. R. & D. R. R., and is the father of Miss Annie Wyly, the favorite of the Rome boys.

Rome Courier: The officials of the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, are looking around for a place to locate the railroad shops. Anniston, Ala., is being put forward as a suitable location.

Dr. J. J. Kendall, Edinburgh Falls, Vt., is the inventor of Kendall's Spavin Cure now used with the greatest success throughout the United States for both man and beast. Underhill & Kidder, Concord, N. H., have cured and removed a bad spavin with Kendall's Spavin Cure, and this is only the experience of thousands we might mention if we had space here, and it is also being used now with wonderful success on human flesh as well as for beast. Read this advertisement for Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Please Your Wife.

I raise your wife, man; for pity's sake give her a little encouragement; it won't hurt her. She made your home comfortable, your heart bright and shining; food agreeable—for pity's sake tell her you thank her, if nothing more. She don't expect it; it will make her eyes open wider than they have these ten years, but it will do her good and you too. There are many women to day thirsting for words of praise, the language of encouragement. Through summer's heat, through winter's toil, they have drudged unconsciously, and so accustomed have their fathers, brothers and husbands become to their monotonous labors that they look for and upon them as they do the daily rising of the sun, and its daily going down. How every day may be made beautiful by an appreciation of its holiness. You know, if you can take from your drawer a clean shirt whenever you want it, that somebody's fingers have ached in the toil of making it fresh and agreeable, so smooth and lustrous.

Notice No. 665.

LAW OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY ALA January 1st, 1861.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the Probate Court at Edwardsville, Ala., on the 25th day of March, 1861, before the Judge of the Probate Court at Cathoum County, Ala., viz. James M. Wilkerson, husband entry No. 6441, for the S. half of S E 1/4, Sec. 26, T 15 S, R 6 E, and names the following as his witnesses to prove settlement and cultivation of the above described lands, viz. James A. Ober, Miles Wadde, Westley McInval and John Canada, all of Martin's Cross Roads, Cathoum county, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

NUMBER 666.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. March 1st, 1861.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the Probate Court at Edwardsville, Ala., on the 25th day of March, 1861, before the Judge of the Probate Court at Cathoum County, Ala., viz. Joseph W. Dodd, for Homestead entry No. 6674, for the N W 1/4 of S E 1/4, Sec. 31, Township 15 S, Range 12 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John W. Wiggin, John Punin, James A. Ray and Joseph Ray, all of Keups Creek, P. O. Burnside, Co. A. A. PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

NUMBER 667.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. March 1st, 1861.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the Probate Court at Edwardsville, Ala., on the 25th day of March, 1861, before the Judge of the Probate Court at Cathoum County, Ala., viz. John W. Wiggin, John Punin, James A. Ray and Joseph Ray, all of Keups Creek, P. O. Burnside, Co. A. A. PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

NUMBER 668.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. March 1st, 1861.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the Probate Court at Edwardsville, Ala., on the 25th day of March, 1861, before the Judge of the Probate Court at Cathoum County, Ala., viz. John W. Wiggin, John Punin, James A. Ray and Joseph Ray, all of Keups Creek, P. O. Burnside, Co. A. A. PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

NUMBER 669.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. March 1st, 1861.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the Probate Court at Edwardsville, Ala., on the 25th day of March, 1861, before the Judge of the Probate Court at Cathoum County, Ala., viz. John W. Wiggin, John Punin, James A. Ray and Joseph Ray, all of Keups Creek, P. O. Burnside, Co. A. A. PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

NUMBER 670.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. March 1st, 1861.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the Probate Court at Edwardsville, Ala., on the 25th day of March, 1861, before the Judge of the Probate Court at Cathoum County, Ala., viz. John W. Wiggin, John Punin, James A. Ray and Joseph Ray, all of Keups Creek, P. O. Burnside, Co. A. A. PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

NUMBER 671.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. March 1st, 1861.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the Probate Court at Edwardsville, Ala., on the 25th day of March, 1861, before the Judge of the Probate Court at Cathoum County, Ala., viz. John W. Wiggin, John Punin, James A. Ray and Joseph Ray, all of Keups Creek, P. O. Burnside, Co. A. A. PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

NUMBER 672.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. March 1st, 1861.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the Probate Court at Edwardsville, Ala., on the 25th day of March, 1861, before the Judge of the Probate Court at Cathoum County, Ala., viz. John W. Wiggin, John Punin, James A. Ray and Joseph Ray, all of Keups Creek, P. O. Burnside, Co. A. A. PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

NUMBER 673.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. March 1st, 1861.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the Probate Court at Edwardsville, Ala., on the 25th day of March, 1861, before the Judge of the Probate Court at Cathoum County, Ala., viz. John W. Wiggin, John Punin, James A. Ray and Joseph Ray, all of Keups Creek, P. O. Burnside, Co. A. A. PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

NUMBER 674.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. March 1st, 1861.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the Probate Court at Edwardsville, Ala., on the 25th day of March, 1861, before the Judge of the Probate Court at Cathoum County, Ala., viz. John W. Wiggin, John Punin, James A. Ray and Joseph Ray, all of Keups Creek, P. O. Burnside, Co. A. A. PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

# The Republican.

A new post office, named Bera, with E. J. Haynie as postmaster, has been established in Beat No. 4, near the residence of H. W. Kennedy.

Anniston has a larger population by several hundred than any other town in Calhoun county, by the census returns.

The cotton factory at Anniston is in full blast and turning out an excellent article of thread and cloth. We design visiting it in a short while and will lay before the readers of the Republican the result of our observations.

The summer months are always very hard on newspapers, because of the falling off of collections. We try to pay cash for all office and living expenses, and this is very hard to do when no cash comes into the office for a period embracing the summer months. We hope our patrons will bear this fact in mind and pay as much as they can of their indebtedness to the office while they have the means.

Circuit Court convened Monday, Judge Box presiding. His charge was lengthy, lucid, and instructive. It revealed fully the settled purpose of the new Judge to administer the law sternly, rigorously, but with entire justice and impartiality. The juries are composed of excellent men. The new Solicitor is alert, and will no doubt look sharply after the criminal classes. There is much to encourage lovers of good order and the peace of society in the composition of the new court from the Presiding Judge to the last officer and juror.

Jacksonville has received a very desirable accession to her population in Mr. Morgan and family, late of Montgomery. It is understood that he will invest some thousands of dollars with the Germania Tanning Co., and add other manufacturing features to Germania. The Montgomery Advertiser speaks in high terms of Mr. Morgan. We heartily welcome him and family to Jacksonville and hope his change of residence will prove both profitable and pleasant.

All persons now teaching, or expecting to teach, in the public schools of this county during this year, are requested to meet the Board of Education in Jacksonville, on the 4th Saturday of March, Presence of Mind.

Maj. R. D. Williams of this place, some days ago, had forty-seven bales of cotton burned, on a platform erected near the railroad track on his farm. The cotton caught from a spark from an engine of a passing train. When the platform burned down, seven or eight bales rolled down into the cut on the track of the road. Busy rolling that on the bank into a small creek near by, the cotton on the track was neglected by the force at work. Suddenly Maj. Williams remembered that the evening express was due. A hundred yards above the burning cotton the road makes a sharp curve and he knew the engineer would not see his danger until too late. Pulling out his watch, he found he had just five minutes to get the burning bags of cotton out of that cut. He acquaints his force with the situation, and, neglecting everything else, they went to work with a will. As they rolled the last bag clear of the track the express came thundering around the curve at a rate of twenty miles an hour and flew over the burning ties safely.

A short distance below the point described is a high bridge and trestle work, which increased the danger of the situation, for had the train flew the track and ran any distance along the bed of the road it would have plunged into the chasm and many lives would have been lost. Had the burning cotton not been removed the train would in all probability have been wrecked by it on the spot and burned inevitably. Maj. Williams burned himself considerably in his heroic effort to save human life. The road owes him a free pass for life and a vote of thanks.

**NOTICE TO FARMERS.**  
Stand by the "Old Reliable" Guano, which is Soluable Pacific. Do not buy in by new brands that you know nothing about. Middling cotton taken at 15cts. per pound, payable Nov. 1st, 1881. Last season I received eighty-five bales and only failed to allow the option (15cts.) on four bales, which was very sorry and took them at very little deduction. Call and see me. I guarantee same.

**J. D. HAMMOND**

LADIES—You are invited to call on Hammond Bro. for Reids celebrated and popular Flower Seeds. Also for all kinds of confections.

One splendid platform spring wagon with pole, shafts and movable top for salt. m. 12 tf. \* JAMES CROOK.

Gen. Wm. H. Forney has returned from Washington and is now actively engaged in the court room every day looking after his cases. Few men could have served so long in Congress and retained the undiminished confidence and regard of his constituency, as Gen. Forney has done. His popularity grows with his public service, which proves that he has been both faithful and capable. His influence and standing in Congress grows with each year of service, and the people of this District have just cause for congratulation that he still lives to serve them.

## Shilo's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a dose invariably cure the worst Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis, while it is wonderful success in the cure of Consumption. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a Cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 30 cts. per dose, and \$1.00. Lungs are sore, Chest, or Buck, Lame, use Shilo's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cts. Sold by Borden & Co., Jacksonville, Ala. Jan'y 15, '81—ly.

### Answer this question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Convulsions of the Faculty, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cts. we will sell them Shilo's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Borden & Co., Jacksonville, Ala. Jan'y 15, '81—ly

**Shilo's Catarrh Remedy.** A marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphteritis, Canker mouth and Headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cts. Sold by Borden & Co., Jacksonville, Ala. Jan'y 15, '81—ly

**Shilo's Cataract Remedy.** A remarkable cure for Cataract, Diphteritis, Canker mouth and Headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cts. Sold by Borden & Co., Jacksonville, Ala. Jan'y 15, '81—ly

And now comes our clever young friends, the Hammond Bros. to the front with their politest bow, and informs the public that they too have the irrepressible Irish potato for sale as low as anybody. Go and see them—don't forget it.

Twinkle, twinkle, little star, and light to way of yonder pedestrian to— to buy a bottle of Cawens Lightning Liniment to cure his rheumatism, lame back, etc. Price 50 cents. For sale by Borden & Co., Jacksonville, Ala. Feb. 26—ly

Farmers would do well to call on Crow Bros. and try some of the new brands of guano sold by them as chemists say it is of the highest grade.

**The Best of All**  
Soluble Pacific Guano and Acid Phosphate during J. D. Hammond's absence.

Respectfully,

J. D. HAMMOND'S SONS.

Feb' 21—6m.

### SILVERSMITHING.

I announce to the citizens of Calhoun and adjoining counties, that I have located in Jacksonville for the purpose of conducting a silversmithing business. Work to be done on reasonable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Owlish watches and Calendar clocks a specialty. I have had seventeen years experience as a practical workman in the profession. Solict calls from all. Call and see me. Place of business at the hotel. Respectfully,

E. S. BURGNER.

The Courier as a Medium for Advertising.

The Weekly Courier was established in 1843 and purchased by the present proprietor January 1, 1853. It has been published continuously by him ever since, except it was suspended 15 months by the war. It was the last paper in North Georgia to suspend publication during the war and the first to resume after its close.

The Tri-Weekly Courier was published successfully over twenty-one years previous to February 1st, 1851, when it was succeeded by the Daily Courier.

The Daily Courier is the only paper in the State, North of Atlanta, that takes the press dispatches, and is in every respect first-class.

The following papers have been consolidated with the Courier at the dates named, viz.: Southern Statesman, established at Calhoun, March 27, 1857; Georgia Patriot, Cedartown, January 27th, 1858; Chattahoochee Advertiser, Summerville, January 1st, 1874; Rome Commercial, Daily and Weekly, Rome, April 12th, 1876.

Oxford and Calhoun county lost an excellent citizen last week in the death of Dr. S. C. Williams. He died suddenly and the intelligence, as it spread, both shocked and pointed his large circle of acquaintances. Dr. Williams was one among the old citizens of Calhoun. He had an extensive practice and was highly respected. He was that character of man whose death is as much a public calamity, as a private affliction.

Mr. Fortout—Every one in town knows the condition of our waterworks; but few can suggest a remedy. Now if the corporate authorities will institute a careful scientific investigation into the causes of the scarcity of water, they will see that it is caused by the fountain head not being a sufficient height above the reservoir. If the pipe was carried up to the right hand spring a sufficient head would be given to force every obstruction through the pipes and fill our reservoir and keep it full, thereby lessening the enormous rate of insurance now charged by the different companies, and furnishing water to quench any flame.

The hose reel is in need of repairs, and should be attended to at once.

Instead of carrying pipe to right hand spring it would be as cheap to carry pipe up on side of hill to a sufficient height, build a tank

there and bring the water from the spring in a trough to the tank.

Either plan will not cost over 250 dollars to execute and give us superior advantages to any we have ever had for an abundant supply of water.

### FIREMAN.

**PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.**

We will give a bargain in the sale of the Clarendon County Star, a newspaper located at Edwardsville, Ala. The paper has the legal advertising of the county and a good run of commercial advertising. Some of the type are almost new. Exchanges please note.

### W. G. GRANT.

An Evangelist, whose name has escaped us, will preach in the Baptist church Sunday night.

We will commence next week the publication of one of the most important of the new laws.

## CHEAP CASH STORE.

J. D. HAMMOND'S SONS

Are offering their entire stock of MEN'S WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S SHOES at largely reduced prices.

**Just Received**  
A new and well selected stock of DOMESTICS.

PRINTS,

PLAIDS,

JEANS, Etc Etc.

Also, at extremely low prices a large assortment of

WHITE GOODS:

FANCY GOODS,

DRESSES,

HOSIERY,

CRAVATS,

RIBBONS, SOAP,

PERFUMERY,

LADIES' & GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

**Special Bargains**

In Winter Clothing, Blankets, Woolens, Flannels, Lady's Shawls and Trimmed Hats.

**Town Creek Flour,**

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Rice,

Pearl Grizz., Lard, Hams,

Bacon, Fish, and a full line of Confectionaries, Farming Implements, &c, always on hand.

We invite you to call, and see, and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Highest market price paid for country produce.

Parties will please call at our Store for prices and terms for

**The Best of All**

Soluble Pacific Guano and Acid Phosphate during J. D. Hammond's absence.

Respectfully,

J. D. HAMMOND'S SONS.

Feb' 21—6m.

### SILVERSMITHING.

I announce to the citizens of Calhoun and adjoining counties, that I have located in Jacksonville for the purpose of conducting a silversmithing business. Work to be done on reasonable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Owlish watches and Calendar clocks a specialty. I have had seventeen years experience as a practical workman in the profession. Solict calls from all. Call and see me. Place of business at the hotel. Respectfully,

E. S. BURGNER.

The Courier as a Medium for Advertising.

**The Best of All**

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## AGRICULTURE.

**YOUNG CHICKENS AND INSECTS.**—The practice of excluding chickens from the garden, especially in mid-summer, is bad for the chickens and for the vegetables. The young chicks will not thrive in confinement, as in freedom, and the growing plants are in a good measure protected from insects by the chickens. We have never succeeded better with young broods than by putting them, with the mother, in the vegetable garden. The mother is kept confined in a coop, and the chickens have free access to her through the slats. She follows her instinct in scratching over the ground under the coop for worms and grubs, and after a few days the coop is pushed along to new soil. The chickens are regularly fed with scalded meal, or boiled screenings; they supply themselves with animal food from the garden. The chickens are too small to do any harm to plants that are well started, and yet they pick up an immense number of insects. The more highly the garden is manured, the more rapidly do insects multiply, and the greater is the need of birds and fowls to keep them in check. The chickens can get beneath cucumbers, squashes, beans, tomatoes, etc., and peck the eggs and worms from the undersides of the leaves, where they are generally found. They eagerly chase every moth and bug that flies, and if one alights within striking distance, it is sure to be devoured. When the chickens are large enough to do injury to the plants, they are easily removed to other quarters.

**DISTORTING VEGETABLE GROWTH.**—The practice of distorting trees, shrubs and climbers into various stiff and grotesque forms, instead of allowing them to grow in their natural and graceful beauty, cannot well be regarded as much of an improvement. Both kinds of distortion are to be objected to, namely, by artificial means purposely, and by allowing the trees or shrubs to become distorted by unnatural and one-sided crowding. James Vick gives an illustration in his monthly, expressive of his opinion of attempts at "improvements" of the kind. He states that at the time, many years ago, that several eminent English opinionists were present to witness the operation of Perkin's famous steam-gun, opinions were freely expressed of its merits, but Wellington said nothing. When urged to give his opinion, he merely replied that he had been thinking "that this steam-gun had been the first invented, what a grand improvement on its gunpowder would have been!" And if a tree or shrub originally grew in the form of a stiff cone, or a peacock, or a statue, what a grand improvement a handsome, graceful outline would be considered by cultivators!

**THE CULTIVATION OF THE CRANBERRY.**—Wherever the cranberry has been successfully introduced it has proved itself one of the most valuable of our small fruits, having the advantage over all others in its adaptability of being kept for so much greater length of time. It is most profitably cultivated on low, moist, level lands, where drainage as well as overflowing can be applied, as circumstances may require. Yet, like many other plants, it may be grown successfully under conditions very different from those in which it is found in its wild state. Any loamy naturally moist garden soil will grow cranberries. The plants are set out and cultivated exactly like strawberries, until the vines have covered the entire ground, when no other care is necessary than to pull out the tall weeds. An occasional light dressing of fine swamp muck or sawdust is very beneficial and keeps the ground moist. A small beginning in a flower pot. Plants grown in this way are not only highly ornamental, the fruits hanging on the vines until the blossoms appear for the next crop, but also astonishingly productive.

**HOW TO TEST DAIRY COWS.**—There is no difficulty in establishing the character and value of each cow in dairy. The method usually followed is to weigh each cow's milk upon a spring scale as soon as it is drawn and before it is poured out of the pail into the general receptacle. The weight is noted down on a slate or board under the cow's name and against the date. One week's trial is sufficient for each month so as to get a fair average through the year. For a butter test each cow's milk may be set separately in pans of different size or form from the others and churned by itself; this will give the yield of butter for a certain quantity of milk. Generally when one begins a habit of keeping accounts in the dairy in this way it is continued and is found a valuable help in making a dairy profitable, for it is a check on feeding, watering and otherwise caring for the cows and when a falling off or increase is noticed immediately becomes anxious to find the cause of it, and thus much valuable information is gathered.

**PLOWING.**—There are two kinds of soil on every man's farm—the agricultural soil and the subsoil. The agricultural soil may be two inches deep or it may be nine, but it is not twenty feet. It is not deeper than the air can penetrate. If the agricultural soil is too shallow it may be gradually deepened by lifting an inch of the subsoil at each plowing, bringing it up to the air and enriching it with manure. Says Professor Stockbridge: Our agricultural society committees, by their premiums for small fields that furrows have done the community great harm. Such a often takes the premium is the very poorest kind of plowing. The soil is best plowed when it is most thoroughly crushed, twisted and broken with the sod well covered. On some kind of lands I would have furrows lapped in them, as the Canadian farmers plow. Let the air and water have a chance to circulate underneath the surface. Light lands, however, should have a flat furrow if we wish to make such lands more productive.

**COLD.**—Cutting weather causes the cows to curl up in some cozy corner. A LITTLE girl being asked on the first day of school, how she liked her new teacher, replied: "I do not like her; she is just as saucy to me as my mother." Papa: "Where has yesterday gone to, and where is to-morrow coming from?" MOTHER (teaching a little girl of four her letters): "say W." Little girl: "Double me."

We desire to be underrated only by the tax-collector.

Ova and under.—The eggs when the hen sets.

## IMMOROUS.

He had a mournful look about him, and he advanced with measured steps to the table.

"I'm a useful member of society," said he in a sepulchral voice.

"Indeed, no one would suspect it. A face like yours—"

"A regular brine drawer?"

"I'm a short, yes. One look at me will make the strongest eye weep. I'm very useful at funerals."

"This is no funeral, but it will be, and there will be joy instead of mourning if you don't take your sandwich out of our sandwich," and just as he was going to ask for a quarter of a pie he wore whizzing by his head and he retreated, leaving a streak of blue behind him that will last a week.

A WELL-KNOWN lady artist, resident in Rome, relates that while standing one day near the statue of the Apollo Belvedere, she suddenly became aware of the presence of a country woman. The new-comer was a well-to-do-looking American woman, and introduced herself as Mrs. Raggles, of —, Misouri, and then asked:

"Is this the Apollo Belvedere?"

Miss H.—testified to the tourist that she had a great statue?

The interrogated lady replied that it was generally thought to be one of the master-pieces of the world.

"Many beauty, and all that sort of thing?" said the lady from the land of the setting sun.

"Yes," responded the now amazed artist. "It is said to be one of the noble representations of the human frame."

"Well, exclaimed Mrs. Raggles, closing her Baderker, and with arms akimbo, taking a last and earnest look at the marble, "I've seen the Apollo Belvidere and I've seen Raggles, and give me Raggles."

A fool once more.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used to spend a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U.S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her, she is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it cost me only two dollars. Such folly pays." H. W., Detroit, Mich.—*Free Press*.

LIME IN THE TEA KETTLE.—Every good housewife knows that an iron kettle used for heating water that holds lime in solution, will in a short time become coated with that substance. This being a poor conductor of heat, will of course take a longer time to heat the water than when the kettle is new. Copper or tin vessels do not become coated with lime. The reason is that iron has an affinity for lime which the other metals have not. But this affinity can be overcome by coating the inner surface of the vessel with a compound of tannic acid and iron, which is soluble in water and will not precipitate lime. This is easily done. Take a new tea kettle and put a handful of iron bark into it, fill with water, and keep it boiling for three or four hours, till it comes to a boil. As the water boils away, the iron will get a jet black coat of tannite of iron and will be proof against lime. Care must be taken that the kettle does not boil dry and become heated to redness. A heat a little below that point will destroy the coating. If the lime can be fully removed from an old tea kettle, it can be coated in the same manner as a new one, but will require a longer time, and perhaps it will be necessary to repeat the boiling two or three times.

"WHAT ELSE UPON EARTH?"—Rose split the butter pot and broke the pancakes, and one of the Mauses kittens got her head into the mouth of the cup and couldn't get it out, and O, how hungry I am!"

"A YOUNG woman recently went to an English fancy ball as a powder puff." It must have been a puff-ball. And this reminds us that a young man once went to an American ball as a rifle. No one guessed what character he represented until he went off, who called him a son of a gun.

Two ladies meet. Says No. 1, "Why do you know what I heard about you?" "I've no idea." "I heard that when your husband was sick and not expected to live you went to a picnic." "It's a vile slander; it was only an excuse."

We'll bet a cent that not a man who has blown out the gas and been educated during the past ten years, ever took and read his country paper. Now is the time to subscribe.

THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT: The woman who opens the street door for her husband when he is trying to unlock the bell-knob, and then lets him sleep on the hall floor.

A FELLOW WHO MARRIED A POOR GIRL married her to take care of her but now when he staid out late at night she took him of him.

A LITTLE girl, noticing the glittering gold filling in her aunt's front teeth, exclaimed: "Aunt Mary, I wish I had copper-toed teeth like yours."

THERE IS A FORTUNE IN STORE FOR THE SONO who shall produce a boiler-iron shoe for the small boy. Something warranted to last two weeks is wanted.

A FELLOW IN NEW ORLEANS is said to have eaten a box of Castile soap to get rid of freckles. He still has a few on his face, but instead he isn't freckled at all.

A SOUTHERN paper, in default of an ice-gorge to chronicle, tells of a claim bale where two young men ate at this deniable fruit until it protruded from their ears."

THE FAMILY THAT MAKES THE LONGEST and loudest prayers is not always the one that says the highest price to its washerwoman, by any means.

"I SEE THE VILLAIN IN YOUR FACE," said a Western judge to a prisoner. "May it please your honor," said the prisoner, "that is a personal reflection."

A GIRL hearing her mistress kiss her husband to bring, "Dombey and Son" with him when he came home to dinner, set two extra plates for the expected guests.

SMALL BOY: The 2,000 raw hides purchased by Vernon firm are not intended for use in the public schools.

THE PRESENT WEATHER PERMITS MANY young men who bought stockings in the season to come out in full pot.

A RIG IN THE VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY plays cards having been taught by a man who was locked up for playing three-card monte.

THE BEEHIVE IS THE POOREST THING IN THE WORLD TO FALL BACK ON.

THERE IS SOME GOOD LEFT IN THE WORLD after all. The man who invented spotted stockings lost money on them.

"ANGRY, VAT MAKES DE LITTLE BABY SO? DO IT WAT IZ MUDDER?" "Yes, dear, and its foder too."

IT COSTS MASSACHUSETTS ABOUT \$4,000 EACH FOR THE FARMERS GRADUATED AT ITS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

"A PLAIN COOK" IS ADVERTISED FOR IN A BOSTON PAPER. COMMENT IS NECESSARY.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED TO ASK FOR DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP, AND TAKE NO OTHER. PRICE 25 CENTS.

THREE OF A KIND—THE ALBANY, SPRINGFIELD AND WASHINGTON BASE BALL CLUBS.

## DOMESTIC.

ABOUT BREAD-MAKING.—To make bread, pare and wash very clean five or six large potatoes, or when will make a quart when mashed; boil until tender; pour off the water in which they are boiled and save it; mash them very fine and put them into the potato water, and to this, while not add a pint of flour, or enough to make a very thin batter—and thinner the better the bread—and add enough cold water to make about three quarts of the whole. When it is cool—not so warm as new milk—add it to half a cupful of yeast and set it in a warm place to rise. By making this sponge at night, it will be light enough in the morning to mix. Get your flour into your bread-pan, and strain the sponge into it, having previously stirred into the sponge a tea-spoonful of soda, and mix it up into dough. Be careful not to get it too hard. Knead on a board for about ten minutes; then place in the pan again, and set it to rise. In about two hours or a little less, it will be ready to mould into loaves. It should rise until it cracks on top. In forming into loaves, work as little as possible in order to get it into shape, and let it rise again. When it is light, place it in the oven and bake an hour and a quarter. After removing from the oven, turn it upside down, and let it cool before pouring in the sponge. I think by having good flour, and following these directions closely, one cannot fail to have good bread. If a person has poor bread, nothing on the table appears good; but with good bread, one can dispense with some other things, and still feel that she has a nice dinner or tea. In cold weather, one can keep the sponge two or three days and the bread will be just as good. By using some of the potatoes and the water they were boiled in at dinner time, the sponge will be light enough to mix into dough at night, and will be ready for moulding into loaves early in the morning.

"A FEW BRINE DRAWERS?"—"I'm a regular brine drawer?"

"I'm a short, yes. One look at me will make the strongest eye weep. I'm very useful at funerals."

"THIS IS NO FUNERAL, BUT IT WILL BE," said he in a sepulchral voice.

"Indeed, no one would suspect it. A face like yours—"

"A regular brine drawer?"

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## Fleasting Prospects Respecting the "Dollars of Our Daddies."

A Boston journal contains the following taken from one of the New York dailies: "In noting the departure for Europe of Mr. John W. Mackay, the California millionaire, our New York contemporary presents the following interesting particulars relating to the famous Comstock Lode, the camping ground, as it were, of the Pacific coast millions. There has been, no doubt, considerable of the 'wild cat' business in mining in one way or another, but with the following results and figures, which are unquestionably true, staring one in the face, it will readily be seen why the most fat-sighted and knowing ones continue to pit their faith to, and pan their profits from, the above celebrated section. The north end of the ledge is now attracting especial attention, and from latest developments, those made in the Original Keystone mine—the latter running 1,800 feet on the main ledge, and according to the recent investigation and report of the English expert, John D. Barry, A. L. C. E., one of the most promising mines in the world, is located in the system every way equal to the celebrated 'Dollars of Our Daddies'."

"The celebrated Comstock Lode or ledge is situated in Storey County, in the State of Nevada, on a chain of mountains called the Washoe Range, east of the Sierra Nevada, having an mean elevation of 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, Mount Davidson, the highest peak, reaching an elevation of 7,900 feet."

"The range begins near Carson City, running with a general direction of 22 degrees west of north for 6 miles.

"The whole region represents a great barren wilderness, where nature has denied all agricultural prosperity, but in her equity has stored probably the greatest amount of mineral wealth to be found in one locality in the world."

# Jacksonville

# Republican.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLII.

THE REPUBLICAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

MORNING BY

J. & L. W. CRANT.

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or \$1.00 per month in advance.

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Fifty-eight or fifty-nine columns, \$28.00.

Fifty-nine or sixty columns, \$29.00.

Sixty or sixty-one columns, \$30.00.

Sixty-two or sixty-three columns, \$31.00.

Sixty-four or sixty-five columns, \$32.00.

Sixty-six or sixty-seven columns, \$33.00.

Sixty-eight or sixty-nine columns, \$34.00.

Sixty-nine or七十 columns, \$35.00.

七十 or seventy-one columns, \$36.00.

七十-one or seventy-two columns, \$37.00.

七十二 or seventy-three columns, \$38.00.

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七十四 or seventy-five columns, \$40.00.

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七十六 or seventy-seven columns, \$42.00.

七十七 or seventy-eight columns, \$43.00.

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八十- one or eighty-two columns, \$47.00.

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八十- three or eighty-four columns, \$49.00.

八十- four or eighty-five columns, \$50.00.

八十- five or eighty-six columns, \$51.00.

八十- six or eighty-seven columns, \$52.00.

八十- seven or eighty-eight columns, \$53.00.

八十- eight or eighty-nine columns, \$54.00.

八十- nine or ninety columns, \$55.00.

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九十- five or ninety-six columns, \$61.00.

九十- six or ninety-seven columns, \$62.00.

九十- seven or ninety-eight columns, \$63.00.

九十- eight or ninety-nine columns, \$64.00.

九十- nine or一百 columns, \$65.00.

一百 or一百-one columns, \$66.00.

一百- one or一百- two columns, \$67.00.

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一百- four or一百- five columns, \$70.00.

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一百- eight or一百- nine columns, \$74.00.

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一百- nineteen or一百- twenty columns, \$85.00.

一百- twenty or一百- twenty-one columns, \$86.00.

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一百- twenty-seven or一百- twenty-eight columns, \$93.00.

一百- twenty-eight or一百- twenty-nine columns, \$94.00.

一百- twenty-nine or一百- thirty columns, \$95.00.

一百- thirty or一百- thirty-one columns, \$96.00.

一百- thirty-one or一百- thirty-two columns, \$97.00.

一百- thirty-two or一百- thirty-three columns, \$98.00.

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一百- thirty-four or一百- thirty-five columns, \$100.00.

一百- thirty-five or一百- thirty-six columns, \$101.00.

一百- thirty-six or一百- thirty-seven columns, \$102.00.

一百- thirty-seven or一百- thirty-eight columns, \$103.00.

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一百- thirty-nine or一百- forty columns, \$105.00.

一百- forty or一百- forty-one columns, \$106.00.

一百- forty-one or一百- forty-two columns, \$107.00.

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一百- forty-six or一百- forty-seven columns, \$112.00.

一百- forty-seven or一百- forty-eight columns, \$113.00.

一百- forty-eight or一百- forty-nine columns, \$114.00.

一百- forty-nine or一百- fifty columns, \$115.00.

一百- fifty or一百- fifty-one columns, \$116.00.

一百- fifty-one or一百- fifty-two columns, \$117.00.

一百- fifty-two or一百- fifty-three columns, \$118.00.

一百- fifty-three or一百- fifty-four columns, \$119.00.

一百- fifty-four or一百- fifty-five columns, \$120.00.

一百- fifty-five or一百- fifty-six columns, \$121.00.

一百- fifty-six or一百- fifty-seven columns, \$122.00.

一百- fifty-seven or一百- fifty-eight columns, \$123.00.

一百- fifty-eight or一百- fifty-nine columns, \$124.00.

一百- fifty-nine or一百- sixty columns, \$125.00.

一百- sixty or一百- sixty-one columns, \$126.00.

一百- sixty-one or一百- sixty-two columns, \$127.00.

一百- sixty-two or一百- sixty-three columns, \$128.00.

一百- sixty-three or一百- sixty-four columns, \$129.00.

一百- sixty-four or一百- sixty-five columns, \$130.00.

一百- sixty-five or一百- sixty-six columns, \$131.00.

一百- sixty-six or一百- sixty-seven columns, \$132.00.

一百- sixty-seven or一百- sixty-eight columns, \$133.00.

一百- sixty-eight or一百- sixty-nine columns, \$134.00.

一百- sixty-nine or一百-七十 columns, \$135.00.

一百-七十 or一百- seventy-one columns, \$136.00.

一百- seventy-one or一百- seventy-two columns, \$137.00.

一百- seventy-two or一百- seventy-three columns, \$138.00.

一百- seventy-three or一百- seventy-four columns, \$139.00.

一百- seventy-four or一百- seventy-five columns, \$140.00.

一百- seventy-five or一百- seventy-six columns, \$141.00.

一百- seventy-six or一百- seventy-seven columns, \$142.00.

一百- seventy-seven or一百- seventy-eight columns, \$143.00.

一百- seventy-eight or一百- seventy-nine columns, \$144.00.

一百- seventy-nine or一百- eighty columns, \$145.00.

一百- eighty or一百- eighty-one columns, \$146.00.

一百- eighty-one or一百- eighty-two columns, \$147.00.

一百- eighty-two or一百- eighty-three columns, \$148.00.

一百- eighty-three or一百- eighty-four columns, \$149.00.

SATURDAY, MAR. 19, 1881.

Two members of Mr. Garfield's cabinet were once printers.

The Montgomery Advertiser pays Lafayette Matisson a compliment as an efficient railroad man.

Emperor of Russia Killed.

Dispatches of the 13th announce that the Emperor of Russia was killed in the streets of St. Petersburg on that day by a bomb thrown from the hands of an assassin. The Nihilists have been trying to kill him for over a year and have at last succeeded. It remains to be seen whether Alexander III will be wiser than his father in the administration of the affairs of government, and his dealings with the people of Russia.

The failure of Congress to apportion representation in Congress, under the new census, will necessitate the calling, in extra session, of the Legislatures of twenty States. The expense of these extra sessions may be all charged up to the heavy account of the Radical party. But for a mean desire to get a partisan advantage in the new apportionment, the Radicals in Congress would have joined the Democrats in the passage of a fair apportionment bill last session. It will be remembered that the last Legislature of this State adjourned over from Dec. 1st to Feb. 1st with the hope that Congress would do its duty and the expense of an extra session be avoided in Alabama. The Democrats in Congress are not to blame for the failure to apportion. The Radicals are responsible.

There was a lively time in the United States Senate last Monday. Messrs Pendleton and Hill made a studied attempt to make Mahone reveal how he stood in relation to the two parties, and succeeded. Both gentlemen were very severe on some imaginary gentleman who it was whispered, had been sent to the Senate by a Democratic constituency, and who intended to sell out to the Republicans. Hill frequently enquired in his speech, "who is the man?" Mahone took the remarks of Hill himself and retorted that he did not belong to Hill or his caucus and that he was not elected as a Democrat. He spoke of his services to his country in the field and declared his independence of party. "I owe you nor your party nothing," he said. "I am not here to represent the Democracy which has done so much injury to my section," said Mahone, and then in the next breath, addressing Hill, he said, "I am an infinitely better Democrat than you," which extraordinary announcement was received with laughter. The Republicans frequently applauded and encouraged him during his defiant harangue. He closed the performance by launching defiance at his adversary, accompanied by violent gesticulation and a miniature war dance. He subsequently voted with the Republicans to go into Executive session and thus postpone the organization of the Senate in the interest of the Democracy.

Mahone may be considered as good as gone. Let him go and take his Federal patronage with him. The South can do without him.

The temperance boom is not confined to Alabama. The Senate of Texas recently passed a resolution to submit a constitutional amendment to the people forbidding its importation, manufacture or sale in that State. It passed by an overwhelming majority and will doubtless pass the House. The Missouri Legislature is also considering a total prohibition bill for that State. North Carolina and other Southern States are also agitated over the subject. Speaking of the fact that recent legislation in Alabama had seriously affected the business of the wholesale liquor dealers, the New York Herald remarks that this is a good indication that Alabama is a good State to move to. The enemies of King Alcohol are many and mighty and the fight will be fierce and uncompromising.

The newspaper squib going the rounds of the press some weeks ago, to the effect that none but licensed druggists could sell drugs, seems to have been without foundation. Merchants cannot of course compound drugs or fill prescriptions, but we know of no law that will prevent them from selling such simple drugs as are usually kept in variety stores. This much in answer to many inquiries on the subject.

## Homicide.

About ten o'clock, Saturday night last, J. W. Spratlin was shot and killed near Cross Plains, in this county, by James Neighbors. Spratlin was shot through the head and died after living fifteen hours. The difficulty occurred at a disreputable house and whiskey appears to have been the cause of it. Both Neighbors and a young man who was with him fled the country, we understand. All parties connected with the affair are said to have been under the influence of whiskey. The evidence before the coroner's jury went to show that young Neighbors was stricken by Spratlin before he shot him.

The Yankees in Congress have so shaped legislation as to practically prevent the manufacture of whiskey in the South and throw it into the hands of the wealthy monopolists of the cities of the East and West. Certain it is that the poor people of the South cannot distill grain under existing law. Now the Southern States are moving to prevent its importation, sale or manufacture which will damage the wealthy monopolists of the North millions upon millions of dollars annually. It is a righteous retribution for their selfish and hogtish policy. It will be the keenest cut the South has given the North since the war. Touch a Yankee in his pocket nerve and he will squeal at once. When the South does become total prohibition country, these rascals will repent in sackcloth and ashes that they have been so greedy as to kill the goose that laid the golden egg. They will say to themselves: "We should not have been so greedy. We should not have harassed the poor people of the hills for distilling a little of their grain for home purposes. See, we have compelled them to quit making it to enlarge our sales, and now they have quit using it or allowing its use, and we are ruined."

The policy of the State of Alabama is to encourage the production of domestic wines. In all the local prohibitory acts, the sale of domestic wines is protected. When King Alcohol is banished from the hills of Alabama, our people will become a wine drinking people, and drunkenness will be rare. Millions upon millions of money will be kept in the State that now goes North, East and West for the purchase of strong drink, and our people will be healthier, happier, and more virtuous. In all wine drinking countries the vice of drunkenness does not prevail to any great extent, and would not to any degree, if the sale of all strong liquors were prohibited.

The rumor that the last Legislature passed a law to prevent men from carrying any kind of arms, is entirely without foundation. The bill to prevent the carrying of concealed weapons was so printed as to leave out the word concealed, and hence the conclusion that men were forbidden by law to carry arms concealed or otherwise. The mistake was one of the printer and not of the Legislature. The Act has been reprinted as it passed and applies only to the carrying of concealed weapons. The Legislature could not pass a law that would stand the test of the courts, forbidding the carrying of arms openly, for the Constitution guarantees the right to every citizen. The Legislature can pass laws against the carrying of weapons concealed only.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Crowd Departs but the Office-Seeker Lingers—Pro tem Speaker of Police—A Novel Rival of Street Cars.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 14, 1881

The immense crowd that came to see the inaugural, got drunk, got an office, or pick a pocket, has to a considerable extent departed, and barring railway collisions, has returned to the bosom of his family alive. The city fathers, (Congress) in anticipation of this crowd, and that the things which ought to be done might be committed, to things which ought not, prohibited, (Blackstone) appointed for ten days 300 special policemen. The three hundred expired this morning. Their little clubs were laid aside, the gaudy yellow tassel torn from their hats, the brass insignia of office unjoined from their mucky breasts, and now more the midnight "scrutinizers," the shrill whistles, the rowdy and circinate scenes of police courts, the spurious occasion is gone. The "spectacle" was also not altogether ornamental; he was also useful. Quite a number got drunk and one stumbled down the steps of the Central Station, greatly to the confusion and astonishment of the regulars, who never, or never. The "spectacle," like the regular, found that a policeman's hat was not a happy one." For the past five days a special officer of the Land was on duty, each day he got a sound drubbing from some one he attempted to arrest. A special of the fifth precinct shot himself in the hand, and one special locked up another for drunkenness. It was amusing to listen to one tell his experience a few nights since, he said, "I thought it was an easy job at first, I soon found out differently. I made an arrest at 1 o'clock in the morning, from my beat. I went to court where I was detained until 10 a.m. At 12 I went on duty, then I was on day watch, then on special duty, and I had no time to sleep." You can bet I made no more arrests.

It would be surprising to know by whom some of the specials were recommended. As a rule the men were of good character, yet a man who had not been out of the penitentiary six months, who applied, but was rejected, had his papers signed by two well-known ministers and several good citizens. Another who was well recommended and appointed, was a defaulting collector; another, a drunkard for years, and who was dismissed the third day was on.

A beautiful Herdic coach, made of polished maple and birchwood, made its appearance on the Avenue yesterday. This coach is a trifle lighter than those already in use, and is to be lighted with gas at night, as are all the coaches now on the line, instead of the disagreeable coal-oil lamps. The Herdics are already making more money in proportion to their expenses than the railroad lines. Efforts have been recently made by at least one street car company to buy up the right to run Herdics in the city, but these efforts have been unsuccessful, and will continue to be so. These vehicles are too popular and necessary to fail for want of support, and are being introduced in every city with great success.

## PARIS LETTER.

Regular Correspondence.

Paris, France, Feb. 28th 1881.

The debate on the first chapter of Customs Tariff Bill in the Senate yesterday furnished another proof, if such were wanted, of the tenacity of which that assembly adheres to protectionist doctrines. The question under discussion was the duty to be levied on foreign cattle imported into this country, and the combined eloquence of the Liberal party and the Government failed to carry the articles as sent up by the Chamber. G. Gaston Bazille opened the debate by attempting to convince the Senate of the folly of giving way to

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.]  
Calhoun County.]

In Probate Court for said county, Special Term, March 1, 1881.

The Tax Collector of Calhoun County, Ala., has in his office a list of Delinquent Tax Payers, and of Real Estate upon which taxes are due, and each of you are reported delinquent, and the following individuals (11) are reported as assessed to each of you respectively: And this is to notify you and each of you to appear before me, on Monday the 11th day of April, 1881, being the second day in said month, and the regular term of the Probate Court of said county, then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands should not be made for the amount set out in each case, as specified and set forth in the law with the charges therein, due the State of Alabama, and county of Cal-

SANTA CLAUS DEPOT  
FOR  
CHRISTMAS  
Holiday Goods  
AT  
H. A. SMITH'S  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
MUSIC  
AND  
BOOK STORE,  
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Just opening out an immense stock

Writing desks, Ware, Books, Pictures,

Singers, Chimes and Glass Vases, Pictures,

Books, Stationery, Photographs, Autograph Albums, Pictures, Penknives, Pictures, and similar works, Jewelry Boxes, Pictures, Picture Frames, Tin, China, and Barber Toys in great variety, Wax Dolls, Games, Silverplate, etc. Ware, suitable for wedding and holiday presents, Gold Pens, Port Monmades, and a thousand novelties.

Piano's and Organs, of the best make,

at wholesale prices. Order by mail, send.

H. A. SMITH.

16 Balls to Pound, 1 lb. Packages.

Packed in Cases of 20, 30, 50, 100 or 500 Pound Cases.

20 Balls to Pound, 1 lb.

Uniform Price. Invariable Discounts.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

The People Appreciate

EAGLE AND PHENIX.

PERFECT BALL SEWING THREAD.

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

PREPARED BY A PROCESS USED IN NO OTHER.

INTERESTING TO

The Best Utility Spooling Cutlery and

Plow, ever known.

The undersigned present

day of June 1881 on the

cultural implements, and

factory buildings, and

tested and every article

of satisfaction.

They are made of wrought

blacksmith's iron, and

are not only well made, but

done, and are well suited

for every purpose.

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# The Republican.

**PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE**  
I will give a bargain in the sale of the  
Gaines County Citizen's newspaper loca-  
ted at Edwardsville, Ala. The paper has  
the legal advertising of the county and a  
good run of commercial advertising. Some  
of the type are almost new. Exchanges  
of the type are almost new. Exchanges  
please note.

We learn that Judge Box is  
thinking of moving to Jacksonville.  
Wish he would.

Reavis evidently knows how to  
run a hotel. He is a success at  
everything he undertakes.

The communication of M. D. C.  
is left over to some future time for  
want of space.

Those of our subscribers who  
have come forward and paid sub-  
scriptions lately have our thanks.

Larger crowds have attended  
court this week than usual.

Jacksonville is about the liveli-  
est old town in Alabama. Business  
is booming and every store room in  
the place is chock full of goods.  
And they advertise them too.

Robt. Hasson made a good door-  
keeper of the late House of Rep-  
resentatives and will likely be  
elected again.

Judge Box is putting the Solici-  
tor and lawyers employed to prose-  
cute on notice this week that all  
the old cases continued this term  
of the court will have to be tried  
at the next term. Right.

Last week we had Col. Denson,  
editor of the Gadsden Times, and  
this week we have Mr. Wellington  
Vandiver, editor of the Gadsden  
News, over attending court. Both  
wield able pens and write for ex-  
cellent papers.

Bob Adams and Charlie Martin  
are the best livery stable men in  
Alabama, and don't you suffer  
this piece of intelligence to slip  
your memory.

The corporate authorities of Ox-  
ford are given larger powers to  
tax shows, concerts, occupations,  
avocations, etc., by recent act of  
the Legislature.

Sheriff Farmer has been very  
sick, so much so that he has been  
able to attend court but a few days  
during the session. Messrs. Jones,  
Lee and Stewart have acted as  
deputies.

Among Attorneys attending  
court here this term from a dis-  
tance were Messrs. Bishop and  
Borden of Talladega; Messrs. Turn-  
ley, Whitlock, Aiken, Denson,  
Martin, Goodhue, Disque, and  
Pope of Etowah; Messrs. Walden,  
Brock and Daniels of Cherokee;  
Mr. Kelly of Oxford and Mr. Sav-  
age of Ladiga.

It is better to plant corn now  
and make it at a cost of 35 cents  
per bushel than to mortgage your  
mule for it next season at \$1 per  
bushel.

A. L. Stewart & Co., have just  
received a large lot of Ready  
Made Clothing, both fine and com-  
mon. Uncommon good taste has  
been displayed in the selection of  
these goods. If you want a fashion-  
able Spring suit of clothes for  
little money, go to these clever  
young men. They can fit you up.

Among visiting attorneys we  
note especially Mr. Jno. W. Bishop,  
of Talladega. He has not been at-  
tending our court much heretofore.  
At this term he has impressed both  
bar and people very favorably indeed.  
It is hoped he'll become a regular  
attendant on Calhoun Circuit Court.

The case of the State against R.  
H. & C. O. Wynne, charged with  
the killing of Alex Jones some ten  
or twelve years ago, was taken up  
Wednesday and at this writing is  
still going on.

The case of the State vs. Laney  
was continued to next term of the  
court.

Under an Act of the recent  
Legislature the road laws will be  
codified and printed in pamphlet  
form and distributed to road over-  
seers and apportioners, and the re-  
sult will be a better acquaintance  
with the road laws, on the part of  
those interested, and, it is hoped a  
better system of road working than  
has heretofore been.

By recent Act of the Legisla-  
ture the Commissioners Court of  
Calhoun may lay off the county  
into four Commissioners Districts,  
in which case the people will at  
the next election elect one man  
from each District. This was Mr.  
Hammond's bill and was designed  
to distribute the Commissioners  
equally over the county.

Under recent Act of the Legis-  
lature the paupers of Calhoun  
county will be allowed more for  
their board, and the keeper of the  
poor can afford to make them more  
comfortable. The keeper now in  
office does all he can for them at  
the present rate of compensation,  
but all fair men know that \$3 per  
month is pitifully below what he  
can afford to care for them as he  
would like to do. Out of this \$3  
he has been required to furnish  
them feed, clothing and tobacco.

There is a misapprehension in  
regard to the Woodstock Iron Co.  
woods burning bill. It does not  
prevent owners of land lying within  
three miles of any coaling  
ground of the company from burning  
their own woods. The rights of  
land owners within the limits of  
the bill are not affected by it one  
particle. The bill does prevent  
tramps and trespassers from firing  
the woods within the limits of the  
bill, and this is as much a protec-  
tion to land owners as to the  
Woodstock Company. We have en-  
deavored to explain the operation  
of this bill heretofore, through the  
Republican, but it seemed to have  
escaped the attention of some people  
of the county.

Died.—At his residence, near  
Anniston, on the 3rd day of  
March, Waldron N. Smith, son of  
A. R. and Eliza Smith. He had  
been married about fifteen months  
at the time of his death and was  
in the 24th year of his age. About  
a year ago his health began to  
fail, and he soon realized that he  
had gone into consumption. He  
bore his sufferings with great fortitude  
and prior to his death professed  
religion and died in the Christian faith.

### A FRIEND.

One splendid platform spring  
wagon with pole, shafts and move-  
able top for sale.

m. 12 tf. \* JAMES CROOK.

### Oh! What a Cough!

Will you heed the warning. The signal  
perhaps of the sure approach of that  
terrible disease Consumption. Ask your-  
selves if you can afford for the sake of sav-  
ing 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing  
for it. We know from experience that  
Sluhiot's Cure will Cure your Cough. It  
never fails. This explains why more than a  
Million Bottles were sold the past year. It  
relieves Croup and Whooping Cough at once.  
Mothers do not be without it. For Lane  
Back, Side or Chest use Sluhiot's Purus  
Plaster. Sold by Borden & Co., Jackson-  
ville, Ala.

### Dyspepsia & Liver Complaint

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents  
to free yourself of every symptom of these  
distressing complaints if you think so call  
at our store and get a bottle of Sluhiot's Vi-  
nizer, every bottle has a printed guarantee  
on it, use accordingly and if it does you  
good it will cost you nothing. Sold by  
Borden & Co., Jacksonville, Ala.

### Farmers would do well to call

on Crow Bros. and try some of the  
new brands of guano sold by them  
as chemists say it is of the highest  
grade.

We have a speedy and positive cure for  
Catarrh, Diphteria, Canker mouth and Head  
Ache, in SULHOFS CATARRH REMEDY.  
A nasal Inje. tor fits with each bottle. Use it  
if you desire health and sweet breath.

Price 50 cts. Sold by Borden & Co.,  
Jacksonville, Ala., Jan 15-21st

A large lot of brogans just re-  
ceived by Crow Bros. which they  
propose to sell cheap for cash.

The lonely vigils of the night are ter-  
rible, especially by the bedside of the  
sick, and it is just the thing to have a  
bottle of Coussens Honey of Tar to cure  
their coughs, colds, croup, &c. Price  
50c. For sale by Borden & Co., JACK-  
SONVILLE, Ala.

### One Monumental Work.

Parties wishing Tombstones and Mon-  
uments in fine Italian or Vermont, war-  
ble will find it to their interest to buy of  
Thomas & Fenton, of Knoxville, Tenn.  
W. B. Fenton of the above firm will be  
South again in four or five weeks and  
parties wishing work can leave their ad-  
dress with Mr. Reavis, Proprietor of the  
Hotel in Jacksonville, Ala., and he will  
call and show you designs when he  
comes. Or see Mr. J. Draper Sr. of Ox-  
ford, Ala., who is our authorized agent  
March 5-4-1.

### Crow Bros. have just received

a large lot of Spring goods, No-  
tions, etc., which they invite the  
ladies to call and examine.

You may not believe it, but try it and  
you will be convinced that Portline, or  
Tablet's Vegetable Liver Powder is the  
best medicine in the world to regulate  
the stomach and liver. Price 50c. For  
sale by Borden & Co. Jacksonville, Ala.  
Feb 5-8-11-14

### NOTICE TO FARMERS.

Stand by the "Old Reliable" Guano,  
which is Volatile Pacific. Do not be  
taken in by new brands that you know  
nothing about. Middling cotton taken  
at 15cts per pound, payable Nov. 1st,  
1881. Last season I received eighty five  
bales and only failed to allow the option  
(15c) on four bales, which was very  
sorry and took them at very little de-  
duction. Call and see me. I guarantee satis-  
faction. J. D. HAMMOND

### DON'T FAIL

To insure your Gin Houses with  
J. S. KELLY, Agent,  
Oxford, Ala.

A training school for cookery  
has been opened in Chicago.

By a recent act of the Legis-  
lature the paupers of Calhoun  
county will be allowed more for  
their board, and the keeper of the  
poor can afford to make them more  
comfortable. The keeper now in  
office does all he can for them at  
the present rate of compensation,  
but all fair men know that \$3 per  
month is pitifully below what he  
can afford to care for them as he  
would like to do. Out of this \$3  
he has been required to furnish  
them feed, clothing and tobacco.

The farmer who plants corn  
enough this season to do him next  
year will save the cost between  
what it takes to make the corn  
(say thirty-five cents per bushel)  
and \$1 per bushel, which he will  
have to pay next Spring. This is a  
big per cent, and beats the profit  
made on cotton all hollow.

**CHEAP  
CASH STORE.**

J. D. HAMMOND'S SONS

Are offering their entire stock of MEN'S  
WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S SHOES  
at reduced prices.

### Just Received

A new and well selected stock of  
DOMESTICS,

PRINTS,  
PLAIDS,  
JEANS, Etc Etc.

Also, at extremely low prices a large as-  
sortment of

WHITE GOODS,  
FANCY GOODS,  
DRESS GOODS,  
HOSIERY,  
CRAVATS,  
RIBBONS, SOAP,  
PERFUMERY,  
LADIES' & GENTS'  
FURNISHING GOODS.

### Special Bargains

In Winter Clothing, Blankets, Woolens,  
Flannels, Lady Shawls and Trimmed  
Hats.

### Town Creek Flour,

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Rice,

Pearl Grits, Lard, Hams,

Bacon, Fish, and a full line of Confectionery, Farm-  
ing Implements, &c, always on hand.

We invite you to call, and see, and  
price before purchasing elsewhere.

Highest market price paid for  
country produce.

Parties will please call at our Store  
for prices and terms for

### The Best of All

Soluble Pacific Guano and Acid Phos-  
phate during J. D. Hammond's ab-  
sence.

Respectfully.

J. D. HAMMOND'S SONS.

feb 5-8-11-14

### SILVERSMITHING.

I announce to the citizens of Calhoun  
and adjoining counties, that I have  
located in Jacksonville for the purpose of  
conducting a silversmithing business.

Work to be done on reasonable terms.

Satisfaction guaranteed. English watch-  
es and Calendar clocks a specialty. I have  
had seventeen years experience as a prac-  
tical workman in the profession. Solict  
calls from all. Call and see me. Place of  
business at the hotel. Respectfully,

E. S. BURGNER.

The Courier as a Medium for Ad-  
vertising.

The Weekly Courier was established  
in 1843, and purchased by the present  
proprietor January 1, 1855. It has been  
published continuously by him ever  
since, except it was suspended 15 months  
by the war. It was the last paper in  
North Georgia to suspend publication  
during the war and the first to resume  
its issue after its close.

The Tri-Weekly Courier was published  
successfully over twenty-one years previous  
to February 1st, 1881, when it was  
suspended by the Daily Courier.

The Daily Courier is the only paper in  
the State, North of Atlanta, that takes  
the news of the South, and is, in every  
respect, first class.

The following papers have been con-  
solidated with the Courier at the dates  
named, viz.: Southern Statesman, est-  
ablished at Calhoun, March 27th, 1857  
Georgia Patriot, Cedartown, January  
27th, 1855; Chattooga Advertiser,  
Summerville, January 1st, 1874; Rome  
Commercial, Daily and Weekly, Rome,  
April 12th, 1876.

Agents at all stations can give you full  
and reliable information as to time and con-  
dition of all trials and will furnish you  
rates and through tickets on application.

For further information address  
C. P. ATMORE, G. P. A.

Jan 29, 1881 Louisville, Ky.

### A CARD

About three years ago we were re-  
quested by some of our employees to  
purchase sewing machines for them.

After a careful examination of all the  
leading machines we were convinced that  
the "White" was the best sewing ma-  
chine manufactured and we bought six.

These instantly created a demand for  
more, and without special effort on our  
part, the demand has grown so that we  
are now selling

### 100 Machines a year

and our sales are continually increasing.

This is the best evidence of the super-  
ior merits of the "White."

WOODSTOCK IRON COMPANY,  
Anniston, Ala.

### S. S. S.

Perry Houston County, Ga.

We have known "Swift's Syphilic Specie,"  
tested in hundred of cases of Syphi-  
lis, Mercurial Rheumatism, Scrofula, etc.  
etc. as the most perfect and permanent cure  
in every case.

High Denard, Son D. Kilian, Judge  
Co. Ct., J. L. Warren, W. H. Lathrop & Co.,  
Garrison, Ga., Ed Jackson, Dept Clerk  
Supr. Court, Wm. Branson, Bill Warren, J.  
W. Wimberly, J. O. Gillett, Druggist, W.  
Mann, County Treasurer, Wm. D. Pierce,  
S. C. Duncan, Day & Gordon.

I am acquainted with the proprietors and  
many of the gentlemen whose signatures appear  
to the foregoing certificate. They are men of high character and standing.

A. H. COLOUT,  
Governor of Georgia.

THE SWIFT'S SPECIE CO.

Proprietors, Atlanta, Ga.

Sold by all Druggists.

Enquire for copy of "Young Men's Friend."

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#### A Bear Hunt on the Dosewills.

"Tell us about some of your hunting adventures William," we said one winter evening as we sat around our bright fire.

Will is a stout, young, half breed boy, whose home is on the Dosewills, a river, which flows into Hood's Canal. Perhaps some of my readers may not know where Hood's Canal is? If they have ever been on Puget Sound, or are not possessed of a large map of Western Washington Territory it will be hard for them to realize the "magnificent distances" of these far reaching inland seas with their many beautiful tributaries. Hood's Canal is a Southern arm of Puget Sound. It is sixty miles long, averages two miles in width, and was so called because a man named Hood was killed on its shore by Indians number of years ago. Its banks on either side are high wooded hills, with occasionally a valley, down which some swift stream brings its flood from the mountain depths. The Dosewills is one of these rivers, a few men have made homes upon its banks, but there is very little open land. Wooded hills stretch out in every direction, finally rising at the North into the Olympic Mountains. Through these woods William has hunted ever since he learned to handle a gun and has had some exciting adventures.

"It was about the middle of last September," said William, "when I started out for a day's hunting, I had poor luck though, and tramped the woods nearly all day without seeing anything worth shooting at. About sunset I came down to the river bank and saw that I was nine or ten miles above home, just then little dog I had with me began to bark and looking up the river I saw a bear eating a fish. Raising my shotgun I fired at him and he fell off the bank into the river, but bounded around, got out and walked away, thinking to make short work of him. I stood my gun against a tree and taking my revolver in my hand followed him, I soon overtook him and fired hitting him in the right shoulder, he gave a big grunt and ran off. The third time I came up with him he was going around a big cedar tree and I was behind another tree about eighteen yards off. As I fired he turned and seeing the smoke, ran at me. I climbed up one high rock, across which grew two slender vine maples, one above the other. I walked out on the lower one holding on the upper one to steady myself. I thought the bear would not trust his weight on them and so could not get at me, but instead of climbing up on the rock he came around underneath the maples and rear up seized the vines in his mouth and bent it, breaking it, thus lowering me so that he could get me around the knees and pull me down, then he gradually worked up to my waist aiming to get at my throat. I kept my left arm up to ward him off and let him claw on that. After a tussle we would both be tired out and have to rest. Finally the bear made a spring and getting on my shoulder began to bite and tear my hand which I held up to keep him from my throat. I had a dirk knife in my pocket but the bear had his paw on my right hand, and whenever I tried to get the knife he would roll over on me in such a way that I could not move my hand; he struck my arm with his paw once with such force that I thought he had broken it, then he clawed my head, all the time trying to get at my throat. At last the bear got kind of worried out and I made a great effort and threw him off and got away, I then went a short distance and jumped into a pond of water and washed the blood out of my eyes. I had three deep gashes in one thigh, two on my head and my left arm and both hands were pretty well clawed up. I got my gun and went home, wading the river three times, I was burning hot and the next morning was very stiff and sore, but went out with my brother after the bear. We found him in the pond where I had washed myself. He was dead my first shot had lodged in his under jaw, and that saved me I think, but I was considerably clawed up and I shall bear the marks as long as I live."

"What did you do with the skin?" we asked.  
"Sold it for a dollar," was the reply, I sent it with seven others to San Francisco and got only a dollar apiece for the lot."

#### Water Cresses in Winter.

Many people do not know that frost kills water cresses. The delectable Nascurtum officinale is properly classified as a hardy plant, for it takes care of itself as a weed, and who, therefore, shall accuse it of tenderness? Where cresses are fast rooted and flourishing in a brook or any other water, it will be found that after a coat of stout ice has been formed the crop is gone entirely. That is to say, all the succulent leafy stems that might have been cut before the frost came have been destroyed by ordinary freezing, if only to the extent of about seven to ten degrees. It follows, therefore, that to preserve cresses for winter use anywhere out of doors shelter of some kind is necessary. There are many ways of doing this. It is not unusual for the market growers to let in a flood of fresh water when a sharp frost is expected. This covers the plants, and the ice is formed so far above them that they escape its effects. Another plan is to lay planks or tree loppings over the bed, and rough coverings of this kind will carry a crop through moderate frost; will find its way through such penetrable stuff. Where it happens to be convenient, a frame is the best protection, and those who have to supply the table plentifully in winter would do well to arrange their plans with a view to the use of frames ultimately. That many who should know do not know that frost is destructive in its effects on cresses is not surprising, because hitherto the subject has but rarely obtained any special attention.

#### AGRICULTURE.

**Snow.**—Every farmer understands the value of snow as a protection to winter crops and the parts of potential plants, but above this it has a real, useful value that but few comprehend. A supply of ammonia is one of the conditions of vigorous plant growth. This compound of nitrogen and hydrogen, in its uncombined state, is a gas lighter than air, invisible and of a pungent odor. When combined with carbonic acid it forms the white, solid substance known as "smelling salts." Water absorbs it in large quantities, when cold, but parts with it as the temperature rises. When dissolved in water it is known as "barthorn" in common language—the "aqueous ammonia" of the druggists. Ammonia is formed, in greater or less quantities, in the decomposition of all organic substances, but most abundantly in the putrefaction of animal matter. When thus formed it passes into the air as a gas. The atmosphere generally contains an appreciable mixture of ammonia. In cold climates after heavy winter rains, or after the ground has been covered with snow for weeks, and the cold has suspended the decomposition of organic matter, ammonia cannot be detected in the atmosphere. Rain or snow falling through the air, takes up its ammonia and carries it to the earth where it is absorbed by the ground to leach and porous. But snow absorbents of ammonia. On thawing being cold and porous, is one of the best it carries its fertilizing store into the soil. A Scotch proverb says, "snow is the poor man's manure."

**The Use of Fertilizers.**—One would suppose, from the diminished use made of the advertising columns of newspapers, that the quantity of fertilizers applied by our farmers had greatly fallen off. Perhaps it has to a certain extent, but by no means to the extent supposed. It is true that many of the preparations turned out to be frauds, and one trial of them was enough but we know that when the quality of the preparation is carefully maintained, and the facts made known through the public journals, there is no lack in the amount of the saes. In fact, where their use is well understood—and this is the result of a good deal of experience and repeated trials in various forms—the quantity purchased by intelligent farmers is yearly on the increase. Where their application, however, is not well known as it ought to be, we have known land to be injured by fertilizers, just as the continuous use of amino tronox to your land has been found to injure the Southern soil. The amount of fertilizers applied to the land would surprise those not fully acquainted with the fact. Compared with farmyard manure, South-Carolina uses 75 per cent of fertilizers. Delaware 25 at least, Pennsylvania about the same. New York about 33. Virginia about 50. Massachusetts, however, depends as we have already said, upon their quality, and when this is up to the mark and shall continue to be so, there is really no limit to their consumption. Even few farmers are conversant with the extent of this trade, and can conceive what it is likely to prove in the course of time, when the real value of high farming shall be more thoroughly understood.

**Put Clover on Your Land.**—It is an accepted truth that, as long as clover will catch, the farm can soon be restored to paying fertility, and by a good rotation is even getting more productive and profitable; for after some years of such treatment the land will bear harder farming—that is, two or three crops may succeed a good coat of clover before laying down to clover again. Rough new land should be subdued by the use of large clover. Nothing so effectively ruts out stumps, and kills weeds and sprouts, and prepares the land for the plow and good paying crops. Wild new lands should always have it sown on the first grain crop down. It saves a vast amount of labor, for in a few years it so tames the ground, and clears it of enemies to the glow, that it works like old ground, and is good for full crops. One great error is often fallen into, and that is, following the old tradition that a bushel of clover seed will do for eight acres. That may have been enough to clover land partially when it was new, but whoever aims at getting up land, his aim speedy and profitable way, should sow a bushel on four acres, so that his land may be thoroughly shaded.

**Invert Brood.**—In morbid conditions of the blood are many diseases; such as salt rheum, ring-worm, boils, carbuncles, sores, ulcers and pimples. In this condition of the blood try the VEGETINE, and cure these afflictions. As a blood-purifier it has no equal. Its effects are wonderful.

**AMBROSIA.**—Grate a coconut, (desiccated will not answer) and mix powdered sugar throughout it (with a fork), until it is quite sweet. Take either a fresh or a canned pine-apple, cut it in thin slices, removing every particle of the rind, then cut the slices in halves, cross it each way with a sharp knife, making it in small mouthfuls, but not cutting it through, as it is very difficult to cut it with a spoon place a layer in the bottom of a glass dish, then a layer of sugar, more pine-apple and more sugar. Then place the grated coconut on the top. The pine-apple is better when prepared in the morning or the day before it is used. Oranges may be substituted for pine-apple.

**Arrowroot Pudding.**—Take a quart of rich milk, and in that put three and one-half teaspoonsfuls of arrowroot; too this add a good peach-peach, two grated bitter almonds; boil until smooth, stirring constantly, take off the fire and allow to cool; when cold add the yolks and whites of four eggs, which have been beaten up thoroughly; sweeten to taste—one quarter of a pound of sugar is sufficient; grate lemon peel, and add a little of the juice; bake for an hour and eat cold.

**JAMAICA rum can now be made out of old boots, and the question arises at old boots a temperance article of raiment. Should we wear things which are likely to send down thousands of young men to a drunkard's grave? If these boots have soles to save should they not be ministered to in time?**

Card collectors please buy seven bars Dobbins' Electric Soap of any grocer and write Cragin & Co., Philadelphia Pa., for seven cards gratis, six colors and gold, Shakespeare's "Seven Ages of Man." Ordinary price 25 cents.

**Imagine for a moment the thousands upon thousands of bottles of Carboline, the deodorized petroleum hair renewer, annually sold, and the fact that not a single complaint has been received from all these thousands, and you may have some idea of its good qualities.**

**Milk Toast.**—Cut your bread rather thick, about three-quarters of an inch allowing a slice for each person; toast it quickly before a bright fire to a rich brown; dip lightly into boiling water; butter each slice and pile in the bowl, so that it will be served in; for five persons take a quart of milk, boil with a tea-spoonful of salt, and when at the full boil add a heaping tablespoonful of butter, creamed with a light one of flour; stir the milk until it is as thick as cream; pour over the toast and serve immediately.

**Baked Plum Pudding.**—Take one pound flour, one-half pound currants, one-half pound raisins, one-half pound suet, one egg, one-half pint milk, a little candied peel; chop the suet fine, mix it with the flour, currants, stoned raisins, and sliced peel; add the well beaten egg, and add milk enough to make the pudding of the consistency of very thick batter. Put it into a buttered dish, and bake in a good oven from one and a quarter to one and a half hours; turn it out, strain sifted sugar over and serve.

**La Crose Republican Leader.**  
Having been cured by St. Jacob's Oil I recommend the same to all sufferers with Rheumatism, says Mr. L. Shiffman, 2904 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**Macaroon Custard.**—Seal a quart of milk on the fire and add to it a cup of sugar. Soften two large macaroons in a little sweet wine, and add to the milk. Then put in four well beaten eggs and stir the whole about for a moment. Then pour the custard into cups and bake in an oven in a pan half full of boiling water. Price 25 cents.

**To Preserve Leather.**—To preserve leather hose, betting, etc., in good condition, freely apply crude castor oil, warmed if possible. It increases the pliability of the leather and the clinging of belts. It does not become rancid; rats avoid it.

#### DOMESTIC.

**Food for the Sick.**—The following advice as to administering food to the sick deserves the attention of nurses and all who are called upon to look after nervous patients: It is a great mistake to have large quantities of fruit, biscuits, etc., lying about a sick room. A very few grapes, an orange peeled and divided, and two or three milk or water biscuits are quite enough to have displayed at one time. The same may be said for fruit. I have often been asked, when visiting some of my old patients, to see their friends with well-mean but mistaken kindness bring large handfuls of horrible compounds, which they dignify with the name of gruel, or sago, or tapioca, as the case may be. The mere sight of the food seemed to set them against it.

Whereas, if a little care had been bestowed upon its preparation, and a small cupful provided instead of the large quantity I name, they probably would have partaken of it with pleasure. Another error, committed with the best of intentions, is to keep bidding the patients what they would like, if they could take this or that or the other. The sickened, wearied expression I have often seen lit over the faces of people with no recovery from a lingering illness, while their relatives come teasing them with their requirements! During the lingering illness of a dear relative, I really believe we made her often eat just by providing dainty morsels of food, displaying them temptingly arranged, and taking them to her bed side quite unexpectedly. If she had been asked could she eat anything, I doubt it.

(Worcester Mass. Spy.)  
Nothing on Earth so Good.

Certainly a strong opinion, said one of our reporters, to whom the following was disclosed by Mr. Henry Miller, with Mr. Geo. E. Miller, 418 Main St. in this city: I suffered so bad with rheumatism in my leg last winter, that I was unable to attend to my work, being completely helpless. I heard of St. Jacob's Oil and bought a bottle, after using which I felt greatly relieved. With the use of the second bottle I was completely cured. In my estimation there is nothing on earth so good for rheumatism as St. Jacob's Oil. It acts like a charm.

**Tan demeanor most affected** by belles this winter is that of the unsophisticated inquirer. She asks questions of her male companion on subjects that she knows more about than he does, and walks wide-eyed and open-lipped for his answers. All the most innocent air imaginable. Oh, well, she is going to question me, the male companion, on the subject of rouge, and lily-white, and false hair, and costumes, and corsets, and things, of course he will look puzzled and be unable to answer her questions. His education has been sadly neglected in that particular branch, and she shouldn't take such a mean advantage of his ignorance.

**No good preaching.**—No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See other column, *Albany News.*

**Flowers on the Table.**—Set flowers on your table—a whole nose-gay if you can get it, but two or three or a single flower—a rose, a pink, a daisy and you have something that reminds you of God's creation, and give you a link with the pots that have done it most honor. Flowers on the morning table are especially suited to them. They took like the happy awakening of the creation; they bring the perfume of the earth, and naturalness into your room, they are the very representative and embodiment of the "everlasting smile of your home, the graces of good morning; proofs that are in ourselves or those about us, some Aurora (if we are so lucky as to have a companion) helping to strew our life with sweetness, or in ourselves some masculine wilderness not unworthy to possess such a companion or unlikely to gain her.

**Irreversible Brood.**—In morbid conditions of the blood are many diseases; such as salt rheum, ring-worm, boils, carbuncles, sores, ulcers and pimples. In this condition of the blood try the VEGETINE, and cure these afflictions. As a blood-purifier it has no equal. Its effects are wonderful.

**Yoga.**—said a Columbia girl at the show, "I know my beads goes out between acts, but I am not and never drinks anything but a cup of coffee, because I can always smell it as plain as day, and I know the smell of coffee from beer or whisky, if I am a little bit green."

**It is a Positive Cure.**—If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cur-ales, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—rely on it. See another column.—Press.

**It was on the railroad train,** and politics had given way to theology, and the young man with a turban hat had the floor, and was denouncing the old-fashioned idea of hell. "I tell you," he cried, "man was never intended for such a fiendish punishment. God never made me for kindling wood." "Reckon not," said the old parson back near the stove. "too green."

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VOLUME XLII.

**THE REPUBLICAN.**

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SURGEON DENTIST

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Work executed in the most durable and

longest lasting materials.

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SATURDAY, MAR. 26, 1881.

A GRAB AT THE MAIMED SOLDIER'S MONEY.

The last Legislature passed an Act appropriating fifteen thousand dollars for the relief of maimed Confederate soldiers. This act clearly defined the duties of the Auditor under it, and points out specifically how he shall draw his warrant in favor of those entitled to its benefits, and provides further that "It shall be the duty of the Auditor to transmit such warrant to the Probate Judge of the county in which such applicant resides." Here is all the machinery necessary for getting the money directly to the beneficiaries of the act, without the intervention of an attorney or middle man; and yet we find in the blank applications sent from the Auditor's office to the Probate Judge of this county the following language laid down for the applicant to sign: "That the Auditor of the State of Alabama is hereby authorized to deliver to the order of my attorney, John W. Watts, at Montgomery, Ala., any warrant to which I may be entitled under said act, and that the said Watt is entitled to retain out of the proceeds of said warrant the sum of ten dollars for his services, and that he shall remit the balance to me." A pretty fat fee for simply drawing the money from the Treasury and forwarding it to the soldier! It may be that maimed soldiers will get only thirty dollars and twelve cents each under this act. The attorney only proposes to charge them one third of the money for drawing it out for them! What use is there for the intervention of an attorney, when the act says "it shall be the duty of the Auditor to transmit such warrants to the Probate Judge etc., who will attend to the drawing part without compensation; for so sacred has this fund been held for the uses to which it was designed, that we have to hear of the first Probate Judge in the State who has ever yet charged a soldier for his services in connection with an application for relief under any of those acts. We hope that Probate Judges of the State will not use the blanks sent out last from the Auditor's office, giving Mr. Watts this power of attorney. The bill was not designed for the relief of Mr. Watts or any other attorney, but for the benefit of heroic men who shed blood for their country, and whose rights and interests it ought to be the special care of every public officer to protect. We cannot believe that these blanks were prepared under the sanction of the Auditor; who is himself a maimed soldier and whose empty sleeve was a powerful argument for his nomination by a Democratic convention. He is a man of kind heart and just instincts, and must have a fellow feeling for those who suffered like him in the service of their country. We trust he will look to the matter and rebuke this attempt to give an attorney at Montgomery the lion's share of an appropriation designed for the necessities and deserving. The press of the State will render the maimed soldiers a service by calling early attention to this matter. Many of them, ignorant of the terms of the Act, will sign these craftily drawn documents, if they are not warned that they are under no earthly obligation to divide with Mr. Watts, of Montgomery.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer recently ran across Gen. Burke in Mobile and interviewed him. The Gen. was quite kind to the scribe, gave him a ride over the waters of the bay in the revenue cutter stationed at Mobile, and "opened up" quite freely on matters and things in general. He spoke very kindly of his treatment since he had resided in Alabama, and avowed his intention of never removing from the State. Thus far we are ready to believe that General Burke spoke sincerely, for he is a cultivated gentleman, quite capable of appreciating the bearing of the people of Alabama toward him since he has been a citizen of the State; but when he goes on to say that "the political change which is just now growing will, in four years, work such a revolution that I expect to see Alabama a Republican State, and that too by many who have called themselves Democrats, since the war," we cannot believe him altogether candid. We are, ready to excuse him, however, for we regard this remark as only a pleasant bit of political prophecy designed to find its way to the White House. Though, if we are mistaken in the surmise that the General was not entirely serious in his prophecy, we beg his pardon and thank him for the information. "Forewarned is forearmed," you know.

One Paul Jones, of Huntsville, a lawyer of no mean ability and a zealous Greenbacker, is said to have claimed recently that the next Legislature in Alabama will not be Democratic. It may be that an alliance between the Republicans and Greenbackers and Independent Democrats is in process of formation, and this may be the "political change" to which the General refers. If so, the Greenbackers and Independents may know in advance that such a victory will be claimed as a Republican victory. This may be inferred from Gen. Burke's remark that "in four years \* \* I expect to see Alabama a Republican State." When counties like Jefferson, Lawrence and others that are now considerably divided discover the tendency of the coalition movement, we look for a reversal of feeling and more thorough organization of the Democratic party than could otherwise have been hoped for. Again, General, if serious, we thank you for the suggestion. Democrats now know how to act. They will begin the work of reorganization at once and set that the next Legislature is Democratic and that no Malone slip into the U. S. Senate from Alabama.

No, my son, there is no aristocracy in this country, as the term is accepted in Europe. The only true standard of social excellence here is excellence of character. There can be no other just standard for gentlemen or ladies in this country. All else is only shoddy. Money cannot make the gentleman or lady; neither does the reflected glory of an honored family name. True gentility is inherent, and is to be found in all the ranks of life. The man who was inaugurated President of the United States but a few days ago was once a poor boy working on a canal for his daily bread and the support of his mother. On the other hand, we in a short life, have seen the sons of honored fathers live to bring dishonor on the family name. When any person or coterie of persons put themselves forward as the aristocracy, you may put it down as a fact that they are shoddyites. Those who can lay legitimate title to social distinction never dream of advancing the claim. It comes as natural for them to be ladies and gentlemen as it does for them to breathe, and everybody instinctively recognizes them as such. When a man tells you that he is a gentleman you can very safely conclude that he is not. When a class claim to be the aristocracy, my son, you can just write them down as shoddyites, and bank on it. Don't forget this, my son.

Some farmers have told us that it costs 75 cents per bushel to raise corn with hired labor. Well, it is better to raise it even at this price than to pay \$1 for it to a merchant. Twenty-five per cent is too much to pay for a few months indulgence. No business can live under it. It is admitted all around that it takes nearly all cotton brings to make it. Such a per cent as our farmers pay for corn on time soon knocks off the slight profits on a good cotton crop.

The Tax-collector, must hereafter settle the poll-tax collection with the State Superintendent of Education.

The bill passed by the Alabama Senate, allowing defendants in criminal cases to testify, was defeated in the Lower House.

To the Hon. L. W. Box, Judge of the 7th Judicial Circuit.

We the Grand Juries, sworn and empannelled for the present term of the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, Ala., do leave to report that we have made diligent inquiry into, and true presentments made of all indictable offenses brought to our notice; except in some minor offenses where we thought the best interests of the county would be served by being ignored. While we have had but few cases of a serious nature brought to our notice, we yet deplore the fact that the practice of carrying concealed weapons, as well as breaking the Sabbath by keeping open doors, seems to be on the increase.

We have examined the offices of the Probate Judge, Circuit Clerk and Sheriff, and find their books and papers neatly kept and in good condition; but in both offices of Judge of Probate and Circuit Clerk there is a lack of "salvage room" for the filing of the records of the offices, and we recommend that the court of County Commissioners supply additional cases for the proper taking care of such records.

We have examined the bonds of the County and Beat officers and find them good and sufficient, with only two exceptions. It has been brought to our notice that one of the principal bondsmen on the Sheriff's bond has filed his petition in the Probate office to be relieved from said bond, and that the Judge of Probate has the matter under consideration. We recommend that the Sheriff be required to file a new bond. We think the present bond of the County Administrator is too small and should be increased to at least seven thousand dollars.

We find the County Jail secure and in a clean and healthy condition. We think the appropriation made by the Commissioners Court for heating the jail, allowing the prisoners free access to water, repairs to roof &c., sufficient for the purpose. Only part of the work has been done; but we learn that the material has been purchased for the repairs, and only the extremely unfavorable weather has prevented the completion of the work.

We find the public roads in as good average condition as the state of the weather would admit of.

We have made careful examination into the management of the Poor House and find that the paupers are well fed and clothed, and all have good and sufficient bedding, with three exceptions. We recommend that this deficiency be supplied.

We find that the semi-annual report of the County Treasurer, dated Feb. 14, 1881, and his books correspond, and show a cash balance on hand at that date of \$5,376.53, and that all the requirements of law in regard to registration of claims are strictly adhered to.

We would especially call the attention of the Commissioners Court to the Grand Jury room. In its present condition it is very unhealthy, as well as uncomfortable, and we suggest that the Commissioners have a plank floor laid in the room, and supply it with a good stock, comfortable chairs and a desk for the use of the Grand Jury.

We also recommend that the Commissioners Court furnish a revolving book case to be placed inside the bar of the court room for the safe-keeping of the law books and convenience of the Court.

We tender our thanks to your Honor for the able and comprehensive charge given us in regard to our duties.

We tender our thanks to our very efficient and attentive Solicitor, Mr. J. T. Martin, for the counsel and prompt attention given us during our sitting.

Our thanks are also due to our efficient Constable, Capt. Cobb, for his prompt attendance. We respectfully request that these presents be published in the Jacksonville Republican.

Having perfected our duties we respectfully ask to be discharged.

W. P. COOPER, For.

mar26-1t

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

In Probate Court, Special Term, March 1, 1881.

The Tax Collector of Calhoun County, Ala., has filed in my office a list of Delinquent Tax-Payers, and of Real Estate upon which taxes are due, and you and each of you are reported delinquent, and the following lands (or lots) are reported as assessed to each of you respectively:

And this is to notify you and each of you to appear before me on Monday the 11th day of April, 1881, being the 2nd Monday in said month, and the regular term of the Probate court of said county, then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands should not be made for the amount set opposite each case, as specified and set forth below with the charges thereon, due the State of Alabama, and county of Calhoun.

L. COHEN—State—Pre. No. 1.  
1 House and lot in Jacksonville:

Tax \$4.95  
T C Levy, 1.00  
Notice, .20  
Advertising, 2.14

\$8.30

(Owner unknown)—State—Pre. No. 4.  
Bounded South by W H Canada and West by E J. Haynie, See 36, T 15, R 7—80 acres:

Tax \$3.30  
T C Levy, 1.00  
Notice, .20  
Advertising, 2.15

\$6.65

WM McCURDY—State—Pre. No. 5.  
1 house and lot in S E 5, R 6:

Tax \$13.10  
T C Levy, 1.00  
Notice, .20  
Advertising, 2.15

\$16.75

(Owner unknown)—Precinct No. 5.  
32-9th interest in Cane Creek Iron Works, N E 2 of S E 4 and S E 3 of N E 2 of S E 4, Section 15, R 6:

Tax \$1.00  
T C Levy, 1.00  
Notice, .20  
Advertising, 2.15

\$3.15

(Owner unknown)—State—Pre. No. 5.  
N W 1/4 of S E 4, and N E 1/4 of S E 4, and S E 1/4 of N W 1/4, and N E 1/4 of S E 4, Section 14, T 15, R 6:

Tax \$1.00  
T C Levy, 1.00  
Notice, .20  
Advertising, 2.15

\$3.15

(Owner unknown)—State—Pre. No. 5.  
N W 1/4 of S W 1/4, Section 15, T 15, R 6—40 acres:

Tax \$3.40  
T C Levy, 1.00  
Notice, .20  
Advertising, 2.15

\$7.75

(Owner unknown)—Precinct No. 5.  
N 1/2 of S W 1/4 Section 31, T 15, R 7—80 acres:

Tax \$4.50  
T C Levy, 1.00  
Notice, .20  
Advertising, 2.15

\$8.25

(Owner unknown)—Pre. No. 5.  
Fraction "C" South Ind. Boundary Line, See 5, T 13, R 9—about 45 acres:

Tax \$7.83  
T C Levy, 1.00  
Notice, .20  
Advertising, 2.15

\$11.18

(Owner unknown)—State—Pre. No. 5.  
Fraction "B" Section 4, T 13, R 9—40 acres:

Tax \$1.40  
T C Levy, 1.00  
Notice, .20  
Advertising, 2.15

\$4.75

(Owner unknown)—Precinct No. 5.  
N 1/2 of S W 1/4 Section 31, T 15, R 7—80 acres:

Tax \$4.50  
T C Levy, 1.00  
Notice, .20  
Advertising, 2.15

\$11.18

(Owner unknown)—State—Pre. No. 5.  
N E 1/4 of N E 1/4 Section 11, T 16, R 8—40 acres:

Tax \$1.24  
T C Levy, 1.00  
Notice, .20  
Advertising, 2.15

\$4.59

(Owner unknown)—State—Pre. No. 5.  
S E 1/4 of N E 1/4 Section 11, T 16, R 8—40 acres:

Tax \$1.24  
T C Levy, 1.00  
Notice, .20  
Advertising, 2.15

\$4.59

(Owner unknown)—State—Pre. No. 5.  
N E 1/4 of S W 1/4 Section 11, T 16, R 8—40 acres:

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Tax \$1.24  
T C Levy, 1.00  
Notice, .20  
Advertising, 2.15

\$4.59

(Owner unknown)—State—Pre. No. 5.  
N E 1/4 of S W

**OFFICE FOR SALE.**  
I will give a bargain in the sale of the  
County Clarion a newspaper located  
Elizabethtown, Ala. The paper has  
advertising of the county and a  
commercial advertising. Some  
types are almost new. Exchanges  
are welcome.  
L. W. GRANT.

light snowfall at this place  
day, and cold enough to satisfy  
polar bear.

court is over and the  
deserted by the crowds in at-  
times look a little lone-  
but trade is still booming  
all our business men happy.

merchants are fighting shyer of  
mortgages this year than  
last. Would that our people  
raise their own supplies and  
the expensive system of mort-  
gaging credit.

the floods from recent rains  
been unprecedented. The  
and Alabama rivers have  
higher than ever before  
men were drowned  
some and great damage done  
the overflow there. In this  
much damage was done  
plowed lands by the rainfall.

the jury in the case of the  
R. H. and C. O. Wynne,  
with the killing of Alex  
some ten years ago, returned  
"not guilty." This  
has been on the docket for  
years and has been no in-  
considerable expense to Elizabethtown  
from which it was trans-  
ferred, and no small inconvenience  
to witnesses. The  
witness for the prosecution,  
Martin, came here from Line-  
county and remained several  
days before he was called, at no  
expense and inconvenience  
himself. The witnesses as well  
as the defendants are to be con-  
sidered that the case is at last  
the docket.

The Calhoun County Medical  
Association will meet at Oxford,  
the 1st Tuesday in April at  
P.M. The physicians of the  
area are cordially invited to attend.

JNO. C. LEGRAND, Sec'y.

**MARRIED.**—At the residence of the  
father, March 10th, Mr. H. H. Martin,  
of Shelby county, and Miss  
Hollingsworth.

**New School Law.**  
An Act to amend certain sections of  
school law, the duties of town-  
superintendents are thus defined:  
Not, I shall determine the number  
which shall be established in  
each district for the current scholastic  
year, and shall designate the same by  
order, provided, that not more than  
two schools shall be established for each  
in any township, in which the  
number of such does not exceed fifty  
years.

Farmers would do well to call  
on Crow Bros. and try some of the  
new brands of guano sold by them  
as chemists say it is of the highest  
grade.

A large lot of brogans just re-  
ceived by Crow Bros. which they  
propose to sell cheap for cash.

**Shitoh's Catarrh Remedy.** A par-  
ticular cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Can-  
ker mouth and Head Ache. With each  
bottle there is an ingenious nasal injector  
for the more successful treatment of these  
complaints without extra charge. Price  
50cts. Sold by Borden & Co., Jacksonville, Ala.  
Jan' 15 '81—ly

Crow Bros. have just received  
a large lot of Spring goods, No.  
ions, etc., which they invite the  
ladies to call and examine.

Twinkle, twinkle, little star, and light  
the way of yonder pedestrian to—  
buy a bottle of Coussens Lightning Lio-  
ment to cure his rheumatism, lame back,  
etc. Price 50 cents. For sale by Borden  
& Co., Jacksonville, Ala.

feebowly

**AN ACT.**

To amend section 4325 (3691) of the  
Code.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General  
Assembly of Alabama, That section 4325  
(3691) of the Code be amended so as to  
read as follows:

Section 4325 (3691). Enticing away  
servants, or laborer, under a written  
contract, or from whom service is law-  
fully due. Any person who knowingly  
interferes with, hires, employs, entices  
away, or induces to leave the service of  
another, any laborer, or servant who has  
engaged in writing to serve such other  
person for any given time, not to exceed  
one year, before the expiration of  
the time so contracted for, or who  
knowingly interferes with, hires, em-  
ploys, entices away, or induces any minor  
to leave the service of any person,  
to whom such service is lawfully due,  
without the consent of the party em-  
ploying, or to whom such service is due,  
given in writing, or in the presence of  
some credible person, is guilty of a mis-  
demeanor, and on conviction may be  
fined not less than fifty dollars, nor  
more than five hundred dollars, at the  
discretion of the jury trying the cause,  
and in no case less than double the  
damages sustained by the party whom such  
laborer, or servant, was induced to  
leave. One-half to the party sustaining  
such damage, and the other half to the  
county to the parents or guardians of  
such children, and take receipts therefor  
in the case of the payment  
teachers, provided, no payment  
shall be made on account of any child  
who does not actually attend some school  
during the same length of time  
during which the public schools are  
open for the current scholastic  
year.

It shall, within ten days after said  
hearing, make report to the county  
superintendent of the number and location  
of the schools, names of the teachers  
employed, and the amount of money ap-  
plied to each school.

He shall transmit such other busi-  
ness as may be necessary to carry out  
the provisions of law.

**Fine Monumental Work.**

Parties wishing Tombstones and Mon-  
uments in fine Italian or Vermont  
marble will find it to their interest to buy of  
Thomas & Fenton, of Knoxville, Tenn.  
W. B. Fenton of the above firm will be  
South again in four or five weeks and  
parties wishing work can leave their ad-  
dress with Mr. Re-vis. Proprietor of the  
hotel in Jacksonville, Ala., and he will  
call and show you designs when he  
comes. Or see Mr. J. Draper Sr. of Oxford,  
Ala., who is our authorized agent  
March 5—4—81

The law regulating the insurance of  
marriage license by the Probate  
Judge is so amended, that he may  
exercise a reasonable discretion  
as to the appearance of the party  
as to his age, provided he takes an  
affidavit that he is over the lawful  
age.—Athens Courier.

Whenever a purchaser, at an  
administrator's sale, has paid the  
purchase money, the court must  
make an order for the administra-  
tor to make deed, and the order  
shall operate to vest the title of  
the deceased in the purchaser.—  
Athens Courier.

AN ACT.

To regulate certificates of teachers of  
public schools of Alabama.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General  
Assembly of Alabama, That there  
are hereby established three grades of  
teachers certificates, to be known as  
certificates of the first, second, and third  
grades. Each certificate shall show the  
branches in which the holder has been  
examined and his relative attainment  
therein. Provided, That in no case shall  
any applicant receive a certificate who  
fails to answer less than seventy per cent  
of the questions propounded by the  
Board of Examiners.

Section 2. Be it further enacted,  
that every applicant for a certificate  
shall be examined in the subjects herein-  
after mentioned for the several grades  
respectively as follows, to wit: For the  
third grade, Orthography, Reading,  
Penmanship, Primary Arithmetic and  
Primary Geography; for the second  
grade, in all the foregoing and also in  
Practical Arithmetic, History of the  
United States, English Grammar, Inter-  
mediate Geography and Elementary  
Algebra; for the first grade, in all the  
foregoing, and also in Higher Algebra,  
Natural Philosophy, Geometry and  
Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That a  
third grade certificate shall be valid for  
one year; a second grade for two years;  
and a first grade for three years, in the  
county in which said certificates are is-

ued.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That all  
laws and parts of laws contravening the  
provisions of this act are hereby re-  
pealed.

Approved March 1, 1881.

[Official] W. W. SCREWS,  
Secretary of State.

Shilo's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most success-  
ful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, i  
does invariably cut the worst cases of Cough  
Croup, and Bronchitis, while it's  
wonderful in consumption. Consumption  
is without a parallel in the history of medicine.  
Since its first discovery it has  
been sold on a guarantee, a test with another  
medicine can stand. If you have a Cough we earnestly ask you to try it.  
Price 10 cts. 50 cts. and \$1.00. If your  
Lungs are sore, Chest or Back, Laine, S  
Shilo's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cts.  
Sold by Borden & Co., Jacksonville, Ala.  
Jan' 15 '81—ly

One splendid platform spring  
wagon with pole, shafts and moy-  
able top for sale.

m. 12 ft. \* JAMES CROOK.

Answer this question.

Why do so many people we see around us,  
seem to prefer to suffer and be made  
miserable by Indigestion, Constipation,  
Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of  
the Foot, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cts.  
will sell them Shilo's Vitriolic, guar-  
anteed to cure them. Sold by Borden & Co.,  
Jacksonville, Ala. Jan' 15 '81—ly

Farmers would do well to call  
on Crow Bros. and try some of the  
new brands of guano sold by them  
as chemists say it is of the highest  
grade.

Approved February 26th 1881

H. B. 250.

An Act to prohibit the burning of  
woods within three miles of any  
coaling ground of the Wood-  
stock Iron Company, within the  
limits of Calhoun county.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General  
Assembly of Alabama, That section 4405 of  
this Act it shall be unlawful for  
any person to burn or set fire to  
any woods within three miles of  
any coaling grounds of the Wood-  
stock Iron Company, within the  
limits of Calhoun county.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That any person or persons intentionally  
violating the provisions of the  
foregoing section of this Act shall be  
fined not exceeding one thousand  
dollars, and may also be imprisoned  
in the county jail, not exceeding  
ninety days, at the discretion of  
the court trying the same.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That for the conviction of each  
defendant under the provisions of  
this act, the solicitor prosecuting  
the same shall be entitled to a fee  
of twenty dollars, to be taxed as  
costs against such defendant,  
and collected as in other  
cases of misdemeanor.

Approved Dec. 8, 1881.

Postmaster General James, when  
a boy, spent several years in a  
printing office, learning the art  
preservative of all arts. He had  
several years experience in the  
newspaper publishing business. A  
man of fine business capacity, he  
is likely to make an efficient Post-  
master General.

According to the Alabama law,  
executors and administrators are  
now allowed to purchase lands  
sold under decrees of chancery  
court for the benefit of their es-  
teates.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }  
Calhoun County, }

In Probate Court for said County, Special  
Term, March 24th, 1881.

This day came Jno. C. Martin, Administrator  
of the will annexed, of the estate  
of Elias Tengue, deceased, and filed in court  
his account and vouchers for an annual statement  
of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the court that  
the 19th day of April, 1881, be and is hereby  
appointed the day upon which to audit  
and settle upon said account, and make said  
settlement, and that notice thereof be given  
for three successive weeks, in the Jackson-  
ville newspaper, and published in the  
same, in and about the same time, to all  
persons interested, to be and appear before  
the court at the 22nd day of March, 1881,  
and contest said settlement if they think  
proper.

J. WOODS,  
Judge of Probate.

REGISTRAR'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the  
Chancery Court for the 1st District of the  
Eastern Chancery Division of Alabama for  
the county of Calhoun, rendered on the 9th  
day of February, 1881, in the case of R. C.  
Harrison vs Benj F. Anderson, I will, as Registrar  
of said court, sell to the highest bidder  
for cash, on Monday the 4th day of April,  
1881, before the court house door of said  
county to wit, The North East quarter  
of the South East quarter of Section 22, in the  
Township 22, and the South East quarter of  
the N E quarter of Section 22, all in Township  
14 Range 6 East, in the Coosa land  
district, Calhoun county, Ala., to satisfy  
a judgment in favor of the said R. C. Har-  
rison, and against the said Benj F. Anderson.  
This 5th day of March, 1881.

W. M. HAMMES, Register.

ANNUAL Settlement Notice.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } In Probate Court  
Calhoun County, } for said County,  
Special Term, March 5th, 1881.

This day came Lawrence Carpenter, Execu-  
tor of the estate of Henry Fitz deceased, and  
filed his account and vouchers for an annual  
statement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the court that  
the 2nd day of April, 1881, be and is hereby  
appointed the day upon which to audit  
and settle upon said account, and make said  
settlement, and that notice thereof be given  
for three successive weeks, in the Jackson-  
ville newspaper, and published in the  
same, in and about the same time, to all  
persons interested, to be and appear before  
the court at the 2nd day of April, 1881,  
and contest said settlement if they think  
proper.

J. WOODS,  
Judge of Probate.

NUMBER 696.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., }  
March 7th, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following  
settler has filed notice of his intention  
to make final proof in support of his  
claim, and that said proof will be made be-  
fore the clerk of circuit court of Calhoun  
county, at the county cite, on Friday 29th  
of April, 1881, by J. Monk, widow  
of Silas Monk, Hd. No. 4424, for the south  
1/4 of north east 1/4 of section 26, town-  
ship 15 west, range 8 east. He names the  
told him to prove his continu-  
ation upon and cultivation of said land  
by Joseph Reisinger, James R. Reisinger,  
Elijah Y. Hurst and John P. Reisinger, all  
of Aniston P. O. A. A. WOODS,  
Judge of Probate.

PRICES, 25 TO 40 DOL-  
LARS.

For Sale by

DON'T FAIL

To insure your Gin Houses with

J. S. KELLY, Agent,

Oxford, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,  
Register.

mar 12—81

The law regulating the insurance of  
marriage license by the Probate  
Judge is so amended, that he may  
exercise a reasonable discretion  
as to the appearance of the party  
as to his age, provided he takes an  
affidavit that he is over the lawful  
age.—Athens Courier.

## JUST RECEIVED

BY

J. D. HAMMOND'S SONS,  
An Elegant Stock of

**SPRING GOODS,** Boots,  
Hats, of latest styles, for both Gentlemen  
and Ladies, embracing

**DRESS GOODS,** wear, of  
all descriptions, Prints, Linens, Lawn,  
Pique, plain and fancy, etc., all at closer

**GENTLEMEN'S** Clothing,  
of latest patterns and nobbiest styles. Our  
Stock of

**FAMILY GROCIES**  
is kept fully up to the demands of the day.

**AGRICULTURAL** Implements,  
of all kinds. Also, Hardware, Cutlery and  
Tin ware in abundance.

**THANKING** our friends for  
past favors, we

are ever ready to show goods and prices  
to all. Don't fail to call and examine our  
stocks before purchasing elsewhere for our  
goods are very attractive.

Approved March 1, 1881.

[Official] W. W. SCREWS,  
Secretary of State.

Shilo's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most success-  
ful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, i

does invariably cut the worst cases of Cough  
Croup, and Bronchitis, while it's  
wonderful in consumption. Consumption  
is without a parallel in the history of medicine.

Since its first discovery it has

been sold on a guarantee, a test with another  
medicine can stand.

If you have a Cough we earnestly ask you to try it.

Price 10 cts. 50 cts. and \$1.00. If your  
Lungs are sore, Chest or Back, Laine, S

Shilo's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cts.

Sold by Borden & Co., Jacksonville, Ala.

Jan' 15 '81—ly

Prepared only by Borden, Rankin & Lamar,  
Druggists, and for sale by all Druggists.

ANTICOAT, Trout Co., Ga., July 1,

## AGRICULTURE.

A CARRIAGE should be kept in an airy, dry coach house, with moderate amount of light, otherwise the colors will be destroyed. There should be no communication between the stables and coachhouse. The manure-heaps or pit should also be kept as far away as possible. Ammonia cracks varnish and fades the color both of painting and lining. A carriage should never under any circumstances, be put away dirty. In washing a carriage keep out of the sun and have the lever end of the "sets" covered with leather. Use plenty of water, which apply (where practicable) with a hose or syringe, taking care that the water is not driven into the body to the injury of the lining. When forced water is not attainable, use for the body a large soft sponge. This when saturated, squeeze over the panels, and by the blow down of the water the dirt will soften and harmlessly run off them, finish with a soft chamois leather and oil silk handkerchief. The same remarks apply to the underworks and wheels, except that when the mud is well soaped, a soft sponge, free from any hard substance in the head, must be used. Never use a "spoke-wash," which will cut the lion with the grit from the road, taste like sandpaper on the varnish, scratching it, and of course effectually removing all gloss. Never allow water to dry itself on the carriage, as it invariably stains. Be careful to grease the bearings of the fore carriage so as to allow it turn freely. Examine a carriage occasionally, and whenever a bolt or slip appears to be getting loose tighten it up with a wrench and always have little repairs done at once. Never draw out or back a carriage into a coach-house with the horses attached, as more accidents occur from this than any other cause. Leaded carriages should never stand with the head down; and aprons of every kind should be frequently unfolded or they will soon spoil.

CURRY TREES.—A few words of advice in planting out and protecting cherry trees may not be out of place at this time, when people are making up their lists of fruit trees, for transplanting the approaching spring. There is no tree that requires more careful handling and setting and attention than the cherry. Frequently those being transported from a long distance suffer sufficient injury to render them unfit for planting. In our own experience we have met with repeated loss in this way. The worst of the disappointment is, that after being set out the tree will give just enough signs of growing to induce one to let it stand until the whole summer and fall are past, thus depriving us of two opportunities to throw it out and plant another in its place. In all such cases we would advise in the first place the cutting off of nearly the whole of the top; then if it does not in the course of a few weeks give decided evidence of a fresh growth, to remove it entirely. We have saved several by this sharp pruning which are now fine, healthy trees.

In the first place, set out no cherries that has not a full supply of roots, especially of small ones, and the stem of which is not free from bristles, from which they will not recover. Set with the root caudex, spreading out the roots their full length, and make them firmly but so that they will not rub by the action of the wind. Then cut away all superfluous top branches of which each one must judge for himself and be careful that in digging and grubbing about the trees no injury is done to the roots or bark.

CLEANLINESS IN THE COW STABLE.—Nearly all the cows one sees now are disfigured and defiled about the quarters with filth. Such things ought not to be, nor need they be so. Stables can easily be so arranged as to keep the cows more cleanly and comfortable and to make the milking, to say the least, a more agreeable job. We have seen cows, and cows we would dislike to be obliged to milk, and which we could not ask a cleanly, respectable persons to milk. Ordinary carelessness and slovenliness are bad enough, but when it comes to such filth as is to often seen in cow stables, it is past the endurance of decent people. These remarks will unfortunately fit a good many dairymen, but if they pinch, there is a way to make them fit easy and comfortably.

EWES in lamb are very liable to take cold, and when exposed to wet and cold weather, or allowed to lie on the ground, are likely to suffer abortion.

It is a bright boy of ten years and lives in Fort Deposit, where, owing to the pure water and clear atmosphere of the lofty granite hills, lids of his age develop a rare precocity. He came to Elton recently with the masculine author of his being commonly called "daddy," who is a prominent Cecil county business man. Finding the companionship of Elton lawyers somewhat tedious, Johnny started for a stroll on his own account to see the town. Sauntering leisurely along in the east end of the village he was accosted by a group of youngsters on the pavement, when, from the window above, the following dialogue was overheard and enjoyed by an Elton lady:

Group (in unison) — Heigh oh! What's your name?

Johnny—My name! The same as my father's.

Group—What might it be?

Johnny—it might be Smith, but it ain't.

Group—Where do you live?

Johnny—in a house of course.

Group—Where is the house?

Johnny—Oh, I know you. You don't think it's up a tree, do you?"

Not making as satisfactory progress toward discovery of the identity and home of this stranger as they expected, one of the girls, fancying herself saunterer than the rest, with a self-satisfied air, asked:

"Well, what do you do at home?"

"Tend to my own business," was the nonchalant reply; when Johnny, casting a quizzical glance at his tormentors, passed on with an air that plainly said, "You thought I was from th' country, didn't you?" At first they did, and then they didn't.

BATTER AND APPLES.—Tare and core six apples, and stew them for a short time with a little sugar; make a batter in the usual way, beat in the apples and pour the pudding into buttered pie dishes. The pudding, when properly done, should rise up quite light, with the apples on the top. To be eaten at table with butter and moist sugar.

It is hard to remember, amidst kisses and praises, that there is anything else in the world to be done or thoughts of love-making; but the days of life are many, and the husband must have a guide to be trusted a companion, a friend, as well as a lover.

## DOMESTIC.

If any part of the body gets frozen, the very worst thing to do is to apply heat directly. Keep away from the fire. Use snow if you can get it; if not, use the coldest possible water. Last winter our little boy of five years trode his feet while out coasting at considerable distance from the house. He cried all the way home, and the case seemed pretty bad. I brought a big pail of snow and put his feet into it, rubbing them with the snow. But my hands could not stand the cold. I was alarmed to see him keep his feet in the snow so long, but he could not bear them out of it. It was half an hour before he would take them out, and then the pain was all gone, and when I had wiped them dry and rubbed them a little, he was entirely comfortable, put on his stockings and shoes, and went to play. He never afterwards had any trouble with his feet on account of this freezing. His sister got her feet extremely cold, and put them at once to the fire. Her case at first was not so bad as her brother, but the result was much worse. Her feet were very tender all winter, and she suffered from cellulitis. Her toes had a swollen purple look, and she had to take a larger size of shoes.

MACKEDINE OF FRUITS.—This is made with any kind of fruits, usually made with champagne or sherry, jelly made with champagne or sherry, jelly made with any of the delicate fruits of the season, such as grapes, cherries, peaches, strawberries, raspberries, mulberries, currants (on their stems) plums and orange sections, or preserved fruits, such as brandied cherries, peaches, etc., are tastefully imbedded in the jelly, so as to show their forms and colors to best advantage. A fine bunch of Hamburg, or of Malaga grapes is exceedingly pretty, incorporated whole into a clear champagne jelly; it should be suspended with a small thread in the center of the jellymolds, and the jelly poured in when quite cold, though not set. The bunches of grapes are in this way much more easily imbedded than other fruits.

JAMES BUTLER, Esq., Clerk of the Roxbury Carpet Co., Boston Mass., employing eight hundred hands, in a late communication concerning the admirable working of an article introduced into the factory, says: "The famous Old German Remedy, St. Jacob's Oil has effected several cures among our men, who have been badly hurt in working in the factory, and they pronounce it a success every time."

REMEDY FOR DRINKING.

"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for liquor, which had so prostrated him that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups; I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it." —From a leading R. R. Oil, Chicago, Ill. —Times

TO PRESERVE GREEN GINGER.—Take the root of green ginger and pare neatly with sharp knife, throwing it in a pan of cold water; boil till tender through, changing the water three times, each time putting on cold water; when boiled perfectly tender again in cold water, and let it lie an hour or more. For every six pounds of leaf sugar, add half a pint of water to each pound of sugar, and stir gradually; the beaten whites of four eggs added; boil skin well, strain the ginger from the water, and when the syrup is cool pour it, cover it, and let stand for two days; then, having strained the syrup from the ginger, boil it again and pour cold water over the ginger, and let it stand three days; afterward boil the syrup and pour hot over the ginger. Repeat the pouring of the hot syrup over the ginger until you find the syrup has thoroughly penetrated it; this you will be able to tell by tasting it and by its appearance when you eat it, and the syrup becoming very rich and thick.

TO CLEAN LOOKING-GLASSES.—Take a newspaper, or part of one, according to the size of the glass. Fold it small and dip it into a basin of clean cold water; when thoroughly wet squeeze it out in your hand as you would a sponge, and then rub it hard all over the face of the glass, taking care that it is not so wet as to run down in streams. In fact, the paper must only be completely moistened or dampened all through. After the glass has been well rubbed with wet paper, let it rest for a few minutes and then go over it with a fresh dry newspaper (folded small in your hand) till it looks clear and bright, which it will almost immediately, and with no further trouble.

IMPURE BLOOD.—In morbid conditions of the blood are many diseases; such as salt rheum, ring-worm, boils, carbuncles, sores, ulcers and pimples. In this condition of the blood try the VEGETINE, and cure these affections. As a blood-purifier it has no equal. Its effects are wonderful.

OIL-PASTE SHOE-BLACKING.—Any one may make his own oil-paste blacking by the following trustworthy receipt: Molasses one pound, ivory black one and one-half pounds, sweet oil two ounces. Rub together in a mortar till all the ingredients form a perfectly smooth mixture; then add the juice of one lemon, or about a wineglassful of strong vinegar, and thoroughly incorporate, with just enough water added slowly to gain the required consistency.

BRIGHTEN THE CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS.—Bring the children's stockings begin to be thin at the knees and to need darning, put a piece of cloth under and sew with fine stitches so that they will not show; soft flannel or pieces of old stockings which are strong enough to be worth using are better than any heavy cloth. By taking the trouble to do this, stockings may be made to last twice as long as without it.

TO REMOVE GLASS STOPPERS.—Young ladies are sometimes in a dilemma over a glass stopper that will stick fast in a pretty perfume bottle. Let them steam the neck of this (the bottle) over the kettle and knock it gently with a knife blade. If that will not serve the purpose put a few drops of sweet oil about the cork and set the bottle near the fire where it will get warm.

BOILING WATER will remove tea stains and many fruit stains; pour the water through the stain, and thus prevent it from spreading on the fabric, while soaking in milk before washing will always remove ink stains from any fabric.

FOR A GOOD OR EASILY MADE PUDDING take one tablespoonful of butter two tablespoonsfuls of flour, two thirds of cup of sugar. Pour hot water over these, stir well and boil until thick; flavor with lemon, wine or with nutmeg and a teaspoonful of vinegar.

## Obtrusive Advertising.

It depends largely upon what it is that is advertised—the temper and feeling of the public toward the subject, whether the advertiser can afford to steal in upon the readers attention by the use of some favorite quotation—or riding in upon some current topic of discussion. Some advertisers have run against a fatal snag trying to imitate the method of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, Cough Syrup etc., in this class of advertising, meeting with disgust and rebuke. The fact is the advertiser, when he enters in this way the presence of the reader unbidden, must carry with him his own welcome, this uncromorous manner of approach presupposes a certain favoritism. A popular pastor of one of our city churches recently made allusion from the pulpit to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup as illustrating how dear medicines even become to us when known to alleviate the ails and ills of life. There must be truth and merit when the advertiser can shake hands with such high company. —Indulgence-to its Journal.

At nine o'clock a small, thin man was shaking with cold as he stood in front of the office of a Detroit Justice of the Peace. When he had been there for half an hour, a man in an office opposite raised the window and asked: "Waiting to see anybody?"

"Yes, I have a lawsuit here at ten o'clock."

"Are you plaintiff or defendant?"

"Then you are a fool to stay there in the cold. The case will be decided for plaintiff anyhow, and you might as well get a corner on some stove as to wait seven years."

"Yes, I suppose I might, and I guess I will," replied the other; and off he went, to return two hours later and found that judgment had been rendered against him.

—(Continued from Iowa Herald.)

JAMES BUTLER, Esq., Clerk of the Roxbury Carpet Co., Boston Mass., employing eight hundred hands, in a late communication concerning the admirable working of an article introduced into the factory, says: "The famous Old German Remedy, St. Jacob's Oil has effected several cures among our men, who have been badly hurt in working in the factory, and they pronounce it a success every time."

REMEDY FOR DRINKING.

"A little girl, after profound reflection, sitting in her little chair by the fire, asked: "Mamma, how does a step-mother walk?"

"50,000 PERSONS CURED."

is the glorious record of "Anakais," and none that reflected more glory on the painful and persistent of all diseases, will fully understand or appreciate the significance of such an announcement. Only those who have wasted time, money and health on ointments, lotions, electuaries and the innumerable worthless useless nostrums which are put before the ignorant, what is often more unsatisfactory, suffered from the empirical and routine practice of charlatans or ignorant doctors, can realize how great a boon an infallible remedy for piles must be, or how great a benefactor to the human race the discovered of such a remedy would be. It is the result of 40 years' practice and study of Piles by an accomplished and scientific physician. It is now endorsed by the most intelligent physicians or all schools and admitted to be the nearest to an infallible remedy known. It is the only safe, simple and effective application for piles pain at once, helps up the sensitive tumors, compresses and mediates the diseased parts and ultimately cures the worst cases, and any one who will follow the advice of Dr. Silsbee in the printed circular need never fear Piles again. It is the only specific medicine we ever had for piles, but tells its customers how to prevent the disease. sufferers with piles should write to P. Neustadt & C. Co., Box 3946 New York, for a sample of "Anakais," which will be sent free.

MAXIMUM MEDICAL RECORD.

Women that have been bedridden for years have been completely cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

WICKED FOR CLERGYMEN.

REV.—Washington, D. C., writes: "I believe it to be wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuff called medicines, but when a really meritorious article made of valuable remedies known to all, that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them." —New York Baptist Weekly.

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## To All Our Friends.

THE San Francisco milliner must be a wonderful creature. She makes bonnets that rainbow the face with a sort of supernal satisfaction, and lend an air of distinguished devotedness to the well-mannered worshipper.

It is very mean to ask a man whose wife is a shrew if it is hot enough for him, or if it is cold enough for him.

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